

# Germany's town hall

It's true. In Goethe's Frankfurt there is the old Town Hall, dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. But there is also the modern "technical" Town Hall, rather like the Astro-Houston Center in downtown Houston. And there's another in Bonn, resembling a white mountain

peak, ultramodern, like Mont Blanc on the Rhine. But the historic old town halls still predominate in Germany. Have you seen the delightful half-timbered building in Alefeld, dating from 1512? Bernkastel town hall on the Moselle? The Renaissance one in Lindeu on

Lake Constance? Or perhaps one built in 1484 for the city of Michelstadt in the Odenwald which looks like a Gothic dollhouse or a present bought in an old-fashioned toyshop? You try it sometime for a change trip to Germany's town halls.



Alefeld  
Frankfurt am Main

DZT DEUTSCHER ZENTRALE FÜR TOUNS  
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-5000

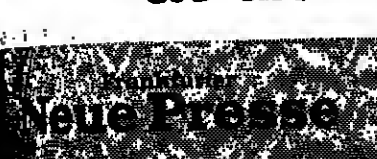
# The German Tribune

Bonn, 8 March 1981  
Fiftieth Year - No. 979 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C  
ISSN 0016-8858

## Time for a fresh look at ties with US



Relationships are realigned and weightings rejigged in politics about the change being immediately apparent; one has to have a keen sense of changes in the offing. Thus many people even at key positions in politics still fail to realise that there has been a fundamental change in the position. They console themselves with the thought that the weakness of the de Gaulle is due to temporary factors and attribute it, as Chancellor Schmidt did in a recent French newspaper interview, to US interest rates. The *Financial Times* put it more bluntly: "Weak Government, Weak Currency." This was much nearer the truth. For some time there has been a re-evaluation of relations, a shift in the balance of power among members of all major alliances. Since the days of Adenauer and de Gaulle, Franco-German relations have been a special relationship, an axis

of relationships, which are gradually starting to take root in political commentaries, reveals that relations with the United States are the parting of the ways.

This comes as an initial surprise, particularly as one learns that the French are gradually coming to feel uneasy about Herr Schmidt's strongly critical attitude towards the Americans.

The French are discreetly but now visibly moving back towards the United States, as the visit to the USA by Foreign Minister Jean François-Poncet ought clearly to indicate.

In the course of Herr Schmidt's last consultations with M. Giscard d'Estaing it was learnt that the French had toned down critical comments levelled at the Americans and still not been altogether happy with the result.

Paris scent a change in atmosphere in the Western alliance. M. Giscard d'Estaing was much more careful than Herr Schmidt even in his dealings with Mr Carter.

He is evidently keen to come to terms with President Reagan and upset by the Bonn Chancellor's attack on the US President in a French newspaper.

There are two reasons, the first being that Bonn, France's neighbour to the east, looks like growing weaker and going out on a limb from the United States (or vice-versa).

That would put paid to the safe bulwark behind which France has been able to engage in world affairs since the days of General de Gaulle.

In future crises close ties with the United States alone will count, as the French are well aware. In the heavy-



## Stability in Central America

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left) conferred in Bonn with Bernd Niehaus (right), his Costa Rican counterpart. They reviewed developments in Central America in general, especially El Salvador. See page 2. (Photo: dpa)

weight arena one European axis or another will no longer count.

The French have a very clear picture of renewed US determination under President Reagan, the determination not to allow unbridled Soviet expansion and armament. This is a point Mr Brezhnev too may already have taken.

Not even Nato can remain what it was. This report on the North Atlantic pact by the four leading Western foreign policy research institutes pinpoints the change.

It refers to a leading group of five Western countries, the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Japan.

It also talks in terms of responsibilities and terms of reference extending

beyond the previous boundaries of Nato influence to the Persian Gulf, the Far East and Africa, say.

Britain and France have long since taken the consequences and ranged military units alongside the Americans in the Persian Gulf theatre — not just symbolic contingents either.

Germany will have additional duties in Europe to perform, especially if the Americans withdraw US units in Germany for service elsewhere.

Let no-one doubt the determination of President Reagan to boost America's standing in the world. It is endorsed by

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## Bonn says no to missile moratorium

Bonn rejected the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, government spokesmen Kurt Becker said after the 26 February Cabinet meeting. It did so on account of the current imbalance in Moscow's favour but felt that a ban on manufacture and stationing in the Soviet Union would be useful in future talks.

Bonn has been quick to respond to Mr Brezhnev's proposal for a missile moratorium in Europe, which is just as it should be.

The subject is so complex and important that only a clear and well-founded viewpoint can counteract mystification and emotion-laden short circuits.

There can be no doubt that the Soviet leader is well aware of the propaganda value of his moratorium bid, especially as it holds forth the prospect of a solution to the alarming situation that has arisen in Central Europe in the wake of nuclear arms proliferation.

This arsenal of destruction has resulted in the superpowers treading most warily on German soil. It is not the cause of political tension in Europe but the result of it.

Thus, logically, any attempt to scale it down must be launched initially in the political sphere. In this sector Mr Brezhnev's offer to extend CSCE confidence-building measures to the entire European territory of the Soviet Union sounds promising.

It remains, of course, to be seen what the Soviet leader meant when he referred to a corresponding extension of the Western zone to which confidence-building measures were to apply.

It is also interesting to note how quick Soviet foreign affairs spokesman Leonid Smirnov was to react to West German criticism of the moratorium, which has increasingly emerged as the cornerstone of specific Soviet disarmament proposals.

He denied that the military balance had been upset by the brisk pace of installation of modern SS-20 missiles aimed at targets in Western Europe.

The known figures reiterated by the Bonn government and not yet disputed by the Soviet Union tell another tale.

Mr Brezhnev's proposal to freeze at their present level medium-range missiles based by both sides in Europe would merely perpetuate Soviet superiority without gaining the slightest concession in return.

The Soviet leader has thus not even gone as far as his autumn 1979 offer to thin out SS-20 missiles based in the western part of the Soviet Union.

Mr Brezhnev evidently sets great store by the differences of opinion among European Nato countries on where the appropriate US counter-measures are to be stationed.

But since these weapons would for the first time be able to hit Soviet targets from bases in Europe, Moscow's readiness to discuss matters is unlikely to have begun and ended with Mr Brezhnev's moratorium proposal.

(DPA Telegram, 26 February 1981)



## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Bonn backs peace in El Salvador

Visits to Bonn by US envoy Lawrence S. Eagleburger and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus Quesada were not without effect.

Bonn is cautiously revising policy towards Central America and has resolved to try and bring together democratic forces in El Salvador.

Its aim is thereby to contribute towards stabilising the political situation in the strife-torn country, and there can be no mistaking the shift in policy.

Previously, democrats who collaborated with the junta, such as Christian Democrat President Duarte, were viewed as beyond the pale.

Christian Democrats and Socialists who had thrown in their lot with the Communists were regarded as liberals deserving of our sympathy.

An overview was rendered more difficult by violence at both ends of the political spectrum that the government had failed to get under control.

The United States, on the other hand, takes an entirely different view of events on its own back door, as it were. It feels the flames are being fanned by the Communists, especially the Eastern European countries and Cuba, and could threaten US security.

That is why President Reagan is trying to forestall a situation in which

## Warsaw in Bonn

Polish Deputy Premier Kisiel visited Bonn at the end of February on a tough mission. The West is sympathetic towards efforts by Solidarity, the Polish trades union, to gain greater democratic freedom for Polish workers but it is also worried lest the mark is overstepped.

Were the country's hard-pressed economy to be forced to the wall, Western aid could help to ease the situation. Yet hardly a day passes without the Kremlin or one of its henchmen accusing the West of intervention in Poland.

So Mr Kisiel had to tread warily in Bonn to avoid upsetting either one side or the other.

Bonn welcomed first-hand information from Warsaw. Poland, once a major partner in détente, is currently not in a position to perform this role on account of domestic difficulties.

The Polish Deputy Premier was able to explain to the Bonn government the policies backed by the powers that be in Warsaw as a means of restoring the economy to an even keel.

Western readiness to agree to a moratorium on debt repayments by the crisis-torn country will play a key role in any such plans.

Poland is estimated to be \$52bn in debt to the West, and debt servicing alone is expected to cost about \$10bn this year.

It was doubtless no coincidence that Mr Kisiel's visit to Bonn coincided with a gathering in Paris of Poland's main Western creditors.

They met to discuss the moratorium and possibilities of fresh financial assistance. This was one occasion when the Soviet Union would have done well to set aside allegations of intervention.

Siegfried Michel  
(Bremer Nachrichten, 25 February 1981)

he might have to intervene militarily in the US national interest.

Were he to do so, the Soviet Union would be sure to level at America the charges the West has levelled at Russia in connection with Afghanistan.

The American theory that external influences which have nothing to do with domestic strivings for freedom are at work in El Salvador has been borne out by events.

The rebels' offensive proved a failure because it lacked the support of the general public.

On 25 February the Bonn Cabinet voiced understanding of US alarm about the bid by Communist countries to gain influence in El Salvador.

In talks with his Costa Rican counterpart Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher went even further.

"The two Ministers agreed in their condemnation of efforts by Communist countries to extend their influence to Central America by other than peaceful means," the communiqué said.

So US documentary evidence of Communist arms deliveries evidently had its effect, being taken seriously in Bonn just as it has been in London and Paris.

This will mean a rethink by the Social Democrats, who initially, via the Socialist International, sided entirely with democratic forces who have made common cause with the rebels and against the junta and the Christian Democrats who support it.

It is much to CDU general secretary Helner Geissler's credit that he was able to convince SPD vice-chairman Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski of the need to put paid to party-political wrangling over El Salvador.

Günter Diehl, Bonn's ambassador to Tokyo since 1977, is leaving Japan to retire from the foreign service. His predecessor Wilhelm Grewe likewise retired from his Tokyo posting.

It is unlikely to be the final posting for Herr Diehl's successor, Klaus Blech, a Bonn Foreign Office official to whose appointment the Japanese government has already consented.

Dr Blech was a political officer at the Tokyo embassy 10 years ago, but in Bonn he has risen to head of the political department at the Foreign Office.

He was responsible for nearly all aspects of foreign affairs: save relations with the Third World. His job was the most important post below the rank of state secretary.

His appointment as ambassador to Tokyo must thus be viewed as a reassessment of relations with Japan resulting from a change that has been under way for a number of years.

Ties between the two countries have developed from a basically unproblematic longstanding friendship to a partnership that has assumed political importance and in which friction can readily occur.

The political aspect of post-war ties first came to the fore in the agreement between Japan and the EEC countries on sanctions against Iran.

On that occasion Bonn and Tokyo were in step with other members of the European Common Market. On another,

Political parties in Germany, he argued, must join forces to help Salvadoran democrats, rent by dissension as they are, to get together round the conference table.

President Duarte has made a peace offer but Social Democrat Guillermo Ungo, backed by the Socialist International, still insists that the President must first break with the junta.

Government and Opposition in Bonn are suddenly agreed on the approach to adopt, even to the point of advocating continued development aid to enable social reforms in El Salvador, especially the land reform launched by the junta, to be continued.

Bonn will no doubt now try to make aid dependent on an understanding being reached between democrats in El Salvador.

It certainly feels duty bound as an ally of the United States to contribute towards stabilising conditions in the Central American republic, thereby helping to contain Communist influence in America's back yard.

Peter Hopan  
(Nordwest Zeitung, 26 February 1981)

## Ties with US

Continued from page 1

an overwhelming majority of the US public.

At the same time there are increasing indications that America might no longer regard Europe as its first priority if the response were not to be satisfactory.

This may well have been the reason why both Britain and France, in the persons of Mrs Thatcher and M. François-Poncet, have hastened to pay their respects to the new US President.

What is more, London and Paris have not only been quick to pay Washington the customary courtesy call; they have also made a point of demonstrating a degree of agreement with the policies of the new administration that goes far beyond the exigencies of either courtesy or routine.

Hans-Joachim Nitz  
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 26 February 1981)

## Bonn and Tokyo have so much in common

the Moscow Olympic boycott in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Bonn was the only EEC country to undertake political moves in concert with Japan.

It was no coincidence. In Western Europe only Germany is so dependent on US security guarantees as Japan is on US military backing in the Far East.

A similar congruence of interests could well occur in economic ties between the EEC and Japan. Here too the interests of Bonn and Tokyo are often closer than those of Germany and other EEC countries.

Germany is certainly dependent to a high degree on exports, which would make it a natural ally of Japan's if the EEC were to continue responding to the Japanese export offensive with administrative means, in other words protectionist measures.

Bonn will have to decide as a matter of economic policy whether it is going to follow in the footsteps of other EEC countries and help to dig its own grave as an internationally competitive exporter.

The alternative is to join forces with

## Democracy in Spain

Democracy underwent a baptism of fire, and Western Europe breathed a sigh of relief, when Spain emerged scathed from a coup bid in the parliament building led by a Civil colonel.

Spain, a would-be member of Nato and the European Community, retained its reputation as an ally of the free family of nations.

King Juan Carlos played a part in the suppression of the coup.

His spirited intervention, clear condemnation of the coup, and uncompromising commitment to the Spanish constitution will have enraged a number of officers from the common cause with the attempted military take-over.

This not only proves that the man who was educated by Franco, it is now a vindicated democrat and advocate of democracy.

It also shows that since Franco's death in 1975 democratic awareness and the departure from reactionary and authoritarian club, although the conviviality was myths have clearly gained the upper hand in Spain.

The coup that failed is nonetheless a warning to party politics. The democratic language, and this enables speakers to say much they might otherwise be tempted to keep to themselves.

At this year's gathering, the 18th and 19th, the atmosphere was that of a gentlemen's club, although the conviviality was a little by the glare of TV spotlights.

What is said is not couched in diplomatic language, and this enables speakers to say much they might otherwise be tempted to keep to themselves.

On the Saturday 140 delegates from Nato countries first had to get into the swing, especially the Americans, of whom there were for the first time on behalf of the Reagan administration.

By Sunday everyone would have agreed with Werner Kaltefleiter, the Kiel University political scientist, who said bluntly: "It strikes me that the lines of conflict have seldom been so clearly apparent."

Initially the official representatives, Bonn Defence Minister Hans Apel and US Defence Under-Secretary Frank Carlucci, did their best to paper over differences of opinion with gestures of courtesy.

Herr Apel sought to meet the American half-way by cautiously talking, in philosophical terms, of world peace growing increasingly indivisible.

This was meant as a concession to the worldwide fears of the US administration and to cast in a different light the comment by Foreign Minister Genscher that Europe as an island of democracy must be defended tooth and nail.

Frank Carlucci promised more courtesy in US dealings with its allies: "All too often we have merely talked about consultations in the past and then gone it alone."

"Often enough we may have reached a consensus yet confronted our allies year by year, or so it seemed, with changed priorities and programmes."

The new administration is aware of the risk this represents. "We are determined to eliminate it."

He continued on a slightly more serious note, saying: "We have finally reached the point at which, numbered by the Nam, we were prevented from developing Western interest worldwide."

This note of determination was greeted with applause that resounded throughout the hall. It was as though the conference wanted to boost its courage in view of the many differences of opinion between America and Europe.

The German Tribune  
Publisher: Friedrich Beckh, Editor: G. Diehl, Editor: Alexander Anthony, English Editor: Simon Burnett, Distribution: Georgine Plocher.  
Friedrich Beckh Verlag GmbH, 28 Schöneberg, Hamburg 76, Tel.: 22 55 55, Telex: 62-1732.  
Advertising rates list No. 12 - Annual subscription DM 35.  
Printed by Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, Berlin.  
Bremen-Bismarck, distributed in the USA by: MALLING, Inc. 640 West 24th Street, New York, NY 10011.  
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## DEFENCE

## Nato military pundits meet in Munich

But differences there were, and they grew steadily more apparent in the course of 15 hours of talks.

1. Defence spending: What is a fair European share of defence expenditure? Is it to remain the three per cent in real terms that all have pledged but so far only the United States has practised?

"The pressing need for reinforcement of conventional forces in Europe calls for substantial additional funds rather than disputes over percentage points," said Under-Secretary Carlucci.

Did this mean President Reagan might be prepared to discuss matters? Non entirely. "We still rate the three-per-cent guideline a meaningful starting point."

Senator William Cohen sounded a warning note, adding that: "Our allies would be making a grave mistake if they were to believe we are going to drop the three-per-cent commitment."

"Our people are not going to accept greater defence spending as long as Europe hides behind a Maginot Line."

Herr Apel had to beat a tactical retreat. All he could do was refer to impressive past performances by the Germans: DM55bn in new weapons systems over the past decade and six per cent more defence spending last year.

But he was bound to add that: "Consolidation of the budget is urgently needed, so defence spending cannot be stepped up disproportionately."

What he left unsaid was subsequently said by CDU Shadow Defence Minister Manfred Wörner: "In GNP terms Germany's defence spending will be lower this year than ever before. The increase comes to far less than three per cent, amounting to a nominal 1.7 per cent."

"What is more, there will have to be swinging cuts in other sectors if the Tomado Jet is to be financed."

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Nato Secretary-General Joseph Luns, Wehrkunde editor Ewald Hahnrich von Kleist, Bonn Defence Minister Hans Apel and Senator John G. Tower, chairmen of the Senate defence committee, are seen from the left at the Munich conference. (Photo: dpa)

agreed. "We are in the middle of a religious war," he said, "and we have yet to reach the nadir of the debate."

3. Boundaries of the alliance: Horst Ehmke felt consoled by the thought that all were agreed the idea of a geographical expansion of Nato's area of reference was now over and done with.

Senator Dan Quayle did not entirely agree. "We may not favour a formal expansion but would like to see cooperative adjustment in hot spots outside Europe."

He added that: "We are not going to be satisfied with hollow appeals to so-called division of labour. We Yanks have shed an awful lot of blood for you."

Senator John Glenn, America's first astronaut, said: "The alliance can no longer be limited solely to the Nato sector; the threat has long extended beyond the Nato framework."

4. The future of détente: The irksome dispute over the right attitude to adopt towards Moscow, brought to a head by the invasion of Afghanistan, continued to simmer in Munich.

As the conference began Defence Minister Apel laid down two categorical requirements that could hardly be in keeping with current US thinking.

First, he said, stability must be maintained by continuing with cooperation. Second, the quest for fresh fields of cooperation in and beyond Europe must be maintained.

"We must not allow the Soviet Union the slightest opportunity of escaping from the dialogue process," he continued, concluding with a word of advice to the United States: "There is, in Europe, a latent dislike of both superpowers motivated by the idea of Europe for the Europeans."

Not, he hastened to add, that this sentiment was shared by the powers that be. They had long since overcome any such ideas.

US delegates were not to be taken out of their stride. Senator Glenn, of Ohio, an influential Republican, listed the Soviet offences from Angola to Afghanistan and concluded that taken together they amounted to a new colonialism on the part of the Kremlin.

Frank Carlucci told his European audience that: "We want to be able to say back home that a new awareness has arisen. In the alliance, a new consensus giving peak priority to the defence of

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■ DEUTSCHLANDPOLITIK

# US historian reviews German options as post-war world system is superseded

For no immediate reason the German Question has returned to the fore, reactivated in part, each in his own way, by Günter Gaus, formerly Bonn's man in East Berlin, and Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

There have also been latent neutralist trends on the left-wing fringe of the West German political spectrum. So the latest book by US historian David P. Calleo, published by Kell Verlag of Bonn as *Legende und Wirklichkeit der deutschen Gefahr*, could hardly seem to have come at a more appropriate moment.

With the nonchalance of which only someone who is not personally affected by the state of affairs he outlines is capable Calleo, a 47-year-old expert on European affairs, tries to reinterpret Germany's role in world affairs from Bismarck to the present.

It is a bid to help the Germans to overcome their lack of historical awareness where they themselves are concerned, and Calleo's view of continuity as a problem in German history is indeed interesting.

But in the present circumstances his view of the role Germany will have to play in a disintegrating world order is even more worthy of note.

He works on the assumption that many signs indicate an impending disintegration of the American post-war international system. Clashes and sober realisation are on the increase in the between America and Europe.

This situation is at times manifested in diplomatic clashes, he says, but is rooted in "domestic changes closely associated with Europe's economic dissatisfaction."

He sees an increasing danger of more extremist governments coming to power in Europe unless economic growth and job security are somehow maintained and ensured.

The permanent monetary imbalance is rated largely to blame for Western governments proving increasingly incapable of shaping their national economic surroundings. The Deutschmark and the yen are the chief victims of US exchange-rate policies.

Should the trend continue, nationalist centrifugal forces must increasingly come to jeopardise the US post-war set-up, both in the world at large and in its transatlantic nucleus.

What consequences must be taken by Bonn as Washington's main ally and, arguably, as the main beneficiary of this post-war system?

"The Germans," Calleo says in connection with the steady increase in friction between Germany and America during the 70s, "have not forgotten their deep vulnerability."

"And despite a very long period of post-war prosperity they are still afraid of forfeiting this prosperity."

"A long period of economic stagnation in an international economic and political set-up that was in the progress of disintegration would leave them laid bare to a dangerous degree."

The Germans having grown insecure, they must naturally and automatically worry about their future. The choice would be between a number of options, first and foremost the European option. A united Europe, once it had expanded

to the south, could well prove a viable substitute for the post-war transatlantic system. But could a confederate Europe withstand the twofold burden?

It must first weather the transition to more nationalist governments, possibly based on different ideologies. Then it must surmount alienation from the United States.

Given the differences that persist within Europe, differing interests, differing levels of development and the complications they entail, it would be difficult to keep Europe together in truly trying times.

"In such circumstances Europe might only be kept together if one power were in a position to take over the lead."

Calleo goes on to ask: "Could the Federal Republic be obliged to bid for active hegemony within the European Community as a means of maintaining its continental option?"

This is a somewhat uncertain prospect. Bonn's ability to enforce its will on Europe is, Calleo says, strictly limited. "The Federal Republic has the largest population, the most powerful economy and the most trade."

"But France and even Britain are not much smaller, and both hold diplomatic and military trumps the Germans were denied. German willingness to pay the price of leadership also seems strictly limited."

Besides, Bonn must inevitably be dependent on close cooperation with Paris.

"But in the event of a serious clash with the United States not even the two leading European countries together would necessarily be in a position to have their own joint way."

East German leader Erich Honecker's preference for reunification took Bonn politicians unawares and temporarily, so it seemed, left them at a loss for words.

When they realised that they would have to frame a viewpoint on the subject they showed signs of nervousness and a tendency to over-react.

Yet Herr Honecker's tenet of German unity under the banner of socialism, although it may have come as something of a surprise, need not be considered in any way embarrassing.

Reunification of the two German states would, he told Party officials in Gera, be a different matter altogether. If working people in the Federal Republic were to set about socialist transformation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn's official reaction was, initially, to say nothing about socialist reunification and deal merely with Herr Honecker's offer of talks, which was far from being the wrong attitude to take.

But the Berliners, face to face with intra-German reality and extremely sensitive to signals from the GDR, preferred not to let the issue fall by the wayside, especially as it was a suitable topic for the West Berlin election campaign.

They may not have said much either, certainly not a great deal that can have been rated to the point, but they certainly prompted a nationwide debate.

The Christian Democrats, in opposition in Bonn, felt they could capitalise on Herr Honecker's ideas about socialist reunification without too much difficulty.

"At all events French and German interests do not appear to be characterised by growing unanimity."

The crucial question remained how anti-American France, Britain or the smaller European countries would turn out to be if Bonn were to succumb to the temptation to strive for hegemony in Europe.

"If Germany is unable to take the lead in Europe," Calleo says, going on to the second, national option, "it must inevitably be tempted to play a national rather than a European game."

"The Federal Republic has achieved considerable export success in Eastern Europe and the Third World with an industry geared to exporting capital goods."

"By diversifying in this direction Germany could see a solution by which it might hope to maintain its prosperity in relative independence of a shaken European or Atlantic system."

But he is far from convinced this would be the case. The financial power of Germany's trading partners limits its foreign trade. Besides, Germany is too large to become a second Switzerland or a second Sweden.

One is bound to add that in view of its geographical location in the heart of Europe and at the hub of clashing interests Germany is in no position even to make the attempt.

This leaves only the old dream of partnership with Russia. But Calleo rates the military and political risks of any such relationship disproportionately high.

He sees the danger of left-wing governments in which the Communists hold a significant stake coming to power

in France and Italy and maybe in Portugal too.

"The United States would feel increasingly alienated and withdrawn. Its influence would increase. West Germany would stand increasingly isolated."

In such circumstances there was an ever greater risk of both the Federal Republic and the rest of Western Europe being Finlandised.

This prospect, he feels, means alarming for Germans of a venturesome frame of mind. They would Finlindise, or adjustment to Soviet supremacy and possibly adherence to Soviet economic system, as the opportunity of reunification and independence.

Calleo does not view this option as a realistic prospect. It is most likely whether a Western Europe home on socialist terms could in any way Russia's hegemony.

Yet even without the United States Europe would still be too strongly easily absorbed by the Soviet Union. Moscow would also find it hard obliging to a reunified Germany.

Conflict, Calleo hints rather than would be a foregone conclusion. Honecker's optimistic expectations of Germany's reunited and socialist well prove premature.

"To summarise, it may be said that West Germany has no clear alternative even if growing tension makes the existing post-war status quo seem increasingly difficult."

"Each option, be it Atlantic, European or nationalist, would be saddled with heavy burdens. In short, the future is most uncertain and the next 30 years unlikely to be as peaceful as the last."

Sooner or later the Germans will have to take their destiny into their own hands.

"In the past they were not very successful in coping with such challenges, but maybe this time they will be more favourable."

Herbert Leitz  
(General-Anzeiger, 19 February)

## Unnecessary upset over GDR speech

CDU leader Helmut Kohl and his deputy as leader of the CDU/CSU in the Bundestag, Friedrich Zimmermann, promptly decided to raise the issue.

Herr Kohl said he was afraid that the East German leader's statement on German reunification had disproved everyone on the government benches who for a year and a day had been trying to make the idea of national unity vanish from the public consciousness.

Dr Zimmermann even claimed to be alarmed that Herr Honecker had laid claim to the concept of a German nation, albeit a socialist one.

The East German leader, he claimed, intended to generate a power of attraction towards the Federal Republic.

Turns of phrase such as these might convey the impression that something dreadful had happened, that Herr Honecker had, say, suddenly emerged as the custodian of German unity.

Bonn, in contrast, or so one might be excused for assuming, was speechless and unarmed to cope with this drive for national expansion on the part of the intra-German situation.

Thus the point had been reached, at which the Bonn government had no choice but to abandon its policy of

silence. Minister of State Günter Kieser issued a statement.

As befitted a government spokesman he first denied Opposition allegations and pointed out how wrong CDU/CSU was in its assessment of intra-German situation.

All political parties represented in Bonn Bundestag since 1949 had endorsed the unity of the German nation, despite the reality, which was that German states existed.

"It had taken the Social and Democratic coalition government came to power in 1969 to effect consciousness of national unity was effectively reinforced."

East Bloc Socialists invariably add their remarks to at least two questions and in this instance Herr Honecker's remarks were intended for consumption not only in the Federal Republic but also in the GDR.

People in the GDR are more keenly aware of the nation than their counterparts in the West. Their reunification would mean a return to a regime they dislike.

This, then, will have been the reason why Herr Honecker chose to rethink the idea of the German nation. But his bid is unlikely to prove effective. Germans in the GDR are not to welcome the idea; socialist unity is hardly to their liking. So what is alarming?

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 20 February)

## MEDIA

# Bomb blasts Radio Free Europe in Munich

The explosion in the white, two-story building near the English Garden in Munich was not the first of its kind.

These two radio stations have been the target for headlines, even on the international pages, ever since they were founded.

They have constantly been under fire from East Bloc governments, because RL and RFE have set themselves the task of breaking through the East Bloc news monopoly and opening a window on the world for the people in the Soviet sphere of influence.

As a result, they became "a thorn in the flesh of the state-controlled information system."

The steady stream of protests from the East Bloc is proof of how effective the broadcasts are. One staff member told me: "If we had no effect, they would not always be attacking us."

In 1972, Alexander Solzhenitsyn told me: "The two stations have been working separately, then agreed to pool resources and move into their present headquarters near the English Garden in Munich."

Today they have a joint annual budget of DM170m. The management of both RL and RFE is all-American, but the majority of their 1,400 staff are exiles, among whom there has often been tension and rivalry because of differing political views.

Whereas previously programmes clearly carried the stamp of conservatives, orthodox Christians and strict Russian nationalists, since the 1975 wave of ex-

a New York Times reporter: "Whenever we find out something about this country (the USSR) it is thanks to RL."

There was general agreement among experts who conducted listener success polls in the 70s that there are 22 million regular RL listeners in the Soviet Union and about 30 million RFE listeners in the East Bloc countries.

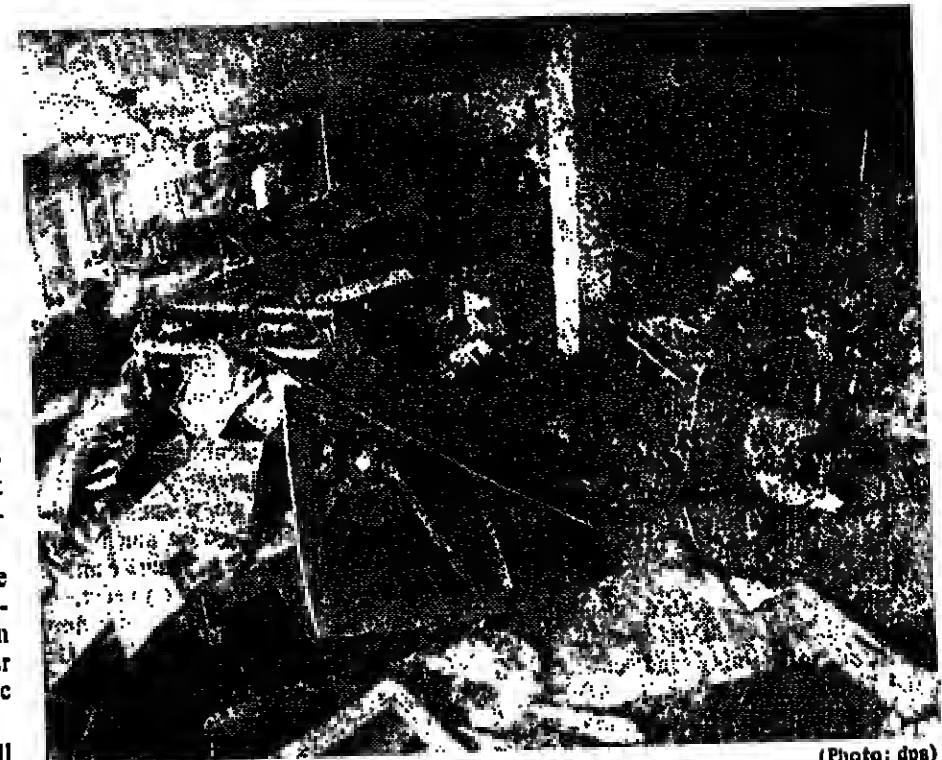
Later polls indicated a drop in these figures but RL and RFE still now believe that audience levels equal and even exceed previous figures, despite regular jamming by the Soviet and East Bloc authorities.

The East Bloc protests are not at all limited to biting commentaries in their own publications but were also made official at the Helsinki CSCE conference and the follow-up conferences in Belgrade and Madrid.

Thanks to pressure from Moscow, there are regular difficulties with the accreditation of RL and RFE journalists at the Olympic Games.

The East Bloc had its way for the first time in 1976, when RL and RFE reporters were barred from reporting the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck.

But there have been objections to RL and RFE in the United States itself. In 1973, for example, Senators Mansfield and Fulbright on the Senate Foreign Policy Committee both urged that the



(Photo: dpa)

stations should be closed, describing them as relics of the Cold War and obstacles to détente.

There was a row two years before that in 1971 when it became known in the USA that both RL and RFE were financed by the CIA.

This led to the setting up of the Washington-based Board for International Broadcasting (BIB), which now controls the two stations. Approval for the board's finances comes from the Senate.

In 1975 it looked as if the protests from Moscow would achieve their end, the closing of the two stations. But the crisis which hit RL and RFE was not the result of a political decision to phase them out but of severe financial cuts.

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## Nato

Continued from page 3

freedom, and that we are confident we can reverse the trend."

In view of such determination faint-hearted Europeans were left with no option but to beat a retreat to irony, as Gerd Schmückle of *Süddeutsche Zeitung* put it. "Sure we're complicated allies," General Schmückle commented, "but where in the world are they going to find better ones?"

Burgomaster Kiosl apologised for his absence from the Rathaus reception given by the city of Munich. Unlike Hans-Jochen Vogel, his SPD predecessor, who always attended, he sent his third deputy mayor, Herr Gital.

In Munich there are obviously more important issues than the overall balance of power — the carnival season, for instance. Only Franz Josef Strauss would disagree, at times.

Josef Joffe  
(Ola Zeit, 27 February 1981)

nulsions the majority of staff have tended to be Jewish activists.

In an editorial the *Washington Post* informed its readers that efforts had been made to eliminate radical elements among exiles "who called for revolution and other irresponsible ideas."

The Bonn government, constantly accused of allowing US propaganda stations to operate on its territory, is very reserved about both stations. Their broadcasting licence is reviewed annually.

RFE was founded by the former US Supreme Commander in Germany, General Lucius D. Clay, who on his return to the USA in 1949 founded the Crusade for Freedom Committee, which was joined by diplomats, politicians and businessmen. The first broadcast was on 4 July 1950, to East Europe.

In 1953 Radio Liberty was founded. Today the two stations have 45 short-wave and 1 medium-wave transmitters in West Germany, Portugal, Spain and Taiwan. They broadcast in 21 languages.

One of the main reasons for choosing Munich as headquarters was its closeness to the Iron Curtain. Bavaria was in the American zone of occupation and finally Munich is still considered a magnet for East European exiles.

Despite their militant past, former RFE press boss Ernest Lang admitting that the language was tougher in the first years, the stations have managed to improve their reputation over the years.

They produce not only political but also entertainment, cultural and sports programmes.

The reason for the good reputation the stations enjoy is that they report precisely on developments in the Soviet sphere of influence which the homo media would like to keep their citizens in the dark about.

There is nothing conspiratorial about the way the RL and RFE journalists get hold of their information on current events in the Soviet Union and the East Bloc.

Experts regularly study and analyse the 600 to 900 newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, as well as official party documents and reports from Western correspondents.

Another source is direct communication with listeners who take the risk of writing to the stations. And systematic monitoring of East Bloc radio stations has also proved a veritable mine of information.

Christian Schneider  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 February 1981)

## What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

You find the answers to these questions in **DIE WELT**, Germany's independent national quality and economic daily newspaper.

### Political Information

DIE WELT is the only German newspaper to come direct from Bonn, the capital of the Federal Republic.

It is a newspaper of an uncutting edge at the centre of events and a background to them. It is the only newspaper in Germany which counts for 10 to 20.

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### Economic Information

DIE WELT's business section is particularly comprehensive. The company news section covers about 4800 companies in Germany and the other major world industrial countries annually.

DIE WELT publishes share prices of 512 German and 531 foreign companies, 116 bond-interest stocks, 113 investment trusts and a lot of items of information about commodity markets and foreign exchange.

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### Cultural Information

Theatre, music, the arts, films, radio, TV — the discriminating WELT readers want to be kept informed about what is going on in these fields so that they can have their say in discussions about such matters. Special emphasis is laid on science and technology.

Apart from day-to-day reporting, DIE WELT deals with cultural questions every Saturday in a weekend supplement "GEISTIGE WELT".

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## ■ EUROPE

## Subsidies make a mockery of the Common Market

Only weeks after the new EEC Commission took up office, the mood in Brussels is grim again. Even crisis-hardened Eurocrats and diplomats are pessimistic and irritable.

Perhaps the general world malaise plays a part, but home-made EEC problems are certainly the main cause, with the renewed failure of fishery negotiations shaking even the most incombustible optimists.

The experts had agreed on all the details but agreement foundered on the political inflexibility and obstinacy of the British and the French.

Negotiations on a common fishing policy have been going on for four years and still there is no result. Is it any wonder that the EEC's reputation is at a low ebb?

Yet compared with other problems facing the EEC fisheries policy is a minor matter. The Commission will have to draft proposals for a structural reform of expenditure by summer.

The aim behind this bureaucratic formulation is to cut the cost of the Common Agricultural Policy and use the money saved for other ends.

The Commission was asked to revise the Community's financial structure after the row between Britain and the Nine about not payments to the Community.

EEC Commissioners are already saying this problem is simply insoluble as things stand.

Even without protest demonstrations by farmers, the general opinion in Brussels is that there is no chance of a radical reform being introduced and accepted by all Community members.

Leading civil servants say they would be pleased if they could bring about a trend change and prevent a further increase in costs.

But the agricultural price rise, given the difficult situation farmers face, is now sure to be higher than would have been predicted a few months ago.

Hopes of additional funds becoming available for other purposes can be forgotten, Bonn, Paris and London having made it clear that they will not accept an increase in Community revenue from Value Added Tax.

This automatically raises the question of British contributions. Britain won a cut in contributions, but only until the end of this year. From 1982 it will have to pay more.

The unmistakable writing on the wall has led many to conclude that this will be a major crisis year for the EEC.

If funds from the EEC run out, member-countries, under pressure from their farmers, will subsidise agriculture from their national budgets.

This admittedly already happens, but it is controlled and limited to specified areas although the French are now about to break the rules here.

With Presidential elections coming up, French farmers have been promised a one-billion-franc payout.

Perhaps Bonn and London will be able to stick to Community rules, but countries such as Ireland and crisis-ridden Italy will hardly be able to do so.

It is doubtful whether the EEC could stand such a test, and it will face similar tests in commerce and trade policy too.

The Germans and others favour open-

market policies but with the Japanese making ever greater inroads there is increasing resistance to this.

France has to all intents and purposes dropped out of the common trade policy and is applying administrative restrictions to Japanese imports.

Other countries are pursuing similar policies. This cannot go on much longer or the contractually-binding common trade policy will only exist on paper.

And the countries who do not apply restrictive policies, such as West Germany, will have to pay the bill.

There is an increasing trend throughout the Community to keep all industries on life-support systems in the shape of subsidies.

The British, Belgian, French and Italian steel industries could not survive without national subsidies.

Everyone knows that there is little point in keeping uncompetitive industries alive at high cost to the taxpayer but many governments find it advisable, against their better judgment and under pressure from trade unions and deteriorating social conditions, to make these subsidies all the same.

So German steel manufacturers will soon also be obliged to demand state subsidies in order to compete.

The widespread feeling in Brussels that nothing can really be done in the economic field is the deeper reason behind the plans for a European Union now being put forward.

The idea put forward by Bonn Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher has since been taken up by other Community politicians, including the new president of the EEC Commission, Gaston Thom of Luxembourg.

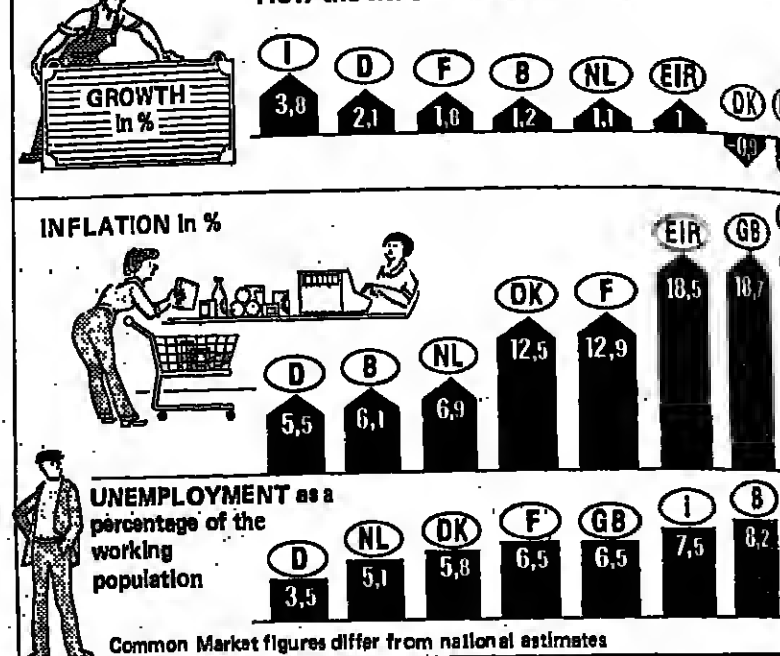
Herr Genscher's proposal is that a framework treaty on European Union should increase Community solidarity and help solve the difficult financial problems the EEC is facing.

But the main emphasis is on more coordination of defence policy and closer cultural cooperation. A shift in emphasis from economics to defence and culture has long been under discussion.

However, in Brussels one has the impression that this is a kind of retrenchment aimed at preventing the Community from collapsing completely if economic problems continue to intensify.

The original idea of the Community's

## How the EEC Nine fared in 1980



Common Market figures differ from national estimates

founders, to weld the Community economically and then build political union upon this structure, is no longer considered feasible.

It remains to be seen whether political cooperation without common economic interests meets a better fate.

Gaston Thom is attacking the difficulties with typical gusto. After the first four weeks in office his Cabinet chief was no longer able to keep up and had to resign his post but M. Thom shows no sign of discouragement even in the face of insoluble problems.

He intimated that he did not think much of the one-per-cent sanction and promised that the Commission would put a stop to the method whereby only proposals that have previously been approved by all member-states get on to the Commission agenda.

It was essential to give the Commission more political elbow and make the responsibilities of the Council of Ministers clearer.

He also wants to put an end to the crisis of confidence in EEC institutions. He wants the row between the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers over the Community budget to be decided politically and not by the courts.

M. Thom does not intend to accept a reversal of the CAP. He wants better controls and structural adjustments but the policy itself must remain in essence the same.

He told Euro-MPs the Community would have to make progress in consolidating the present system and extending its institutions by the time his term of office had ended. If not, it would disintegrate, he warned.

Heinz Stadtmann (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung for Deutschland, 16 February 1981)

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## Bonn takes E to court

It is not every day that an EEC member-state takes the EEC Commission to the European Court of Justice.

The Bonn government now has terminated to do just this. The law supplementary budget, called for by the Commission and approved by the European Parliament, which will cost DM250m.

Bonn, supported by the French and Belgian governments, is disputing the EEC Commission's right to levy such a supplementary budget.

The Bonn Ministry of Finance says that the expenditure for which the supplementary budget is required is not absolutely necessary nor unexpected.

For Finance Minister Hans Eichel, other considerations play an important part too.

Bonn recently agreed to take some of Britain's Community contributions, and this will cost over 100 million marks. Another factor is that no one wants to lead inevitably to a reduction of public high agricultural prices are going to be.

It could well be that members will have to fork out again, and there is no money in the Community coffers.

Herr Matthöfer is already going to have to introduce supplementary budget to fill the gap in the Federal Office's budget, which is rising at the time with unemployment.

All these payments have to be financed through government loans.

The Bonn rejection of the EEC supplementary budget is understood against this background alone but the demand for additional payments is even more important.

The fact that the Bonn government is bringing the case is more of a political problem. Originally the Commission clarified the position, wanted to bring the case against Bonn.

The Bonn government would prefer it that way, round the Brussels experts took a long time for the suit and the deadline was on the verge of being missed.

Those alarmed at the thought of Bonn government's "knocking out" the suit as soon as it is presented to the European Court of Justice.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 15 February 1981)

## ECONOMICS

## Let currencies float and get those pumps primed, says FDP pundit

Bundesbank's high interest rates are coming under increasing fire from economists and politicians, and state measures to boost the economy are getting louder. This only goes to show the Keynesian economic philosophy is alive and kicking, even though the rules of the Keynesian approach are to be found in the SPD, as the spokesman of the group led by Uwe Jens Harnisch says, and among the ranks of the oldest Keynesian in Germany is professor Hans-Joachim Rüstow, 80, for many years FDP economic spokesman and played a major part in drafting the Freiburg theses. He advises the government to allow currencies to float and to make additional state investments.

The opposite effect occurs when there is great overall industrial investment and a higher investment quotient.

This means that the number of profitable jobs and thus of employment and, primarily growth depends on the size of the investment quotient — as the diagram shows.

The first diagram shows how growth depends on the size of the investment quotient in the long term average and internationally. The second shows how employment and growth are dependent on the investment quotient in the short term.

The rise in unemployment is caused by a reduction of overall economic investment due to higher loan costs, lower profit and lower profit expectations.

A reduction of interest rates would increase investment activity and help the economy to break out of the self-perpetuating vicious circle of economic downturn.

In the last upswing, a considerable rise in the investment quotient led to a rise of almost one million jobs from mid-1977 to mid-1980.

An appropriate — i.e. considerable — reduction of interest levels could compensate for all the investment-inhibiting factors even in the present recession and could thus lead the German economy to a new upswing even in a period of world recession.

This would, however, presuppose a political decision which is unlikely to be made.

made: the decision to allow the Deutschmark to float. If exchange rates remain fixed, a reduction in Bank rate and the general level of interest would lead to ever-increasing currency outflows which in the long term would exhaust even the Bundesbank's huge currency reserves.

The Opec countries have not been able to spend a large part of their excessive currency inflow in the form of imports from oil-importing countries.

The financing of the resultant deficit in our balance of payments requires us initially to direct a corresponding amount of Opec currency into our economy by means of loans raised on the Eurodollar market. These loans totalled well over DM100bn last year.

This however presupposes an interest rate which is not significantly lower than that of other oil-importing countries, who also need currency to pay for more expensive oil.

As long as we stick to a fixed DM rate within the EMS, which directly entails a relatively close tie to the dollar and other non-EMS currencies, we cannot in fact afford a reduction in Bank rate and of the general level of interest.

This means, however, that the economy will continue to slump and unemployment will increase.

In the circumstances, calls for economy-boosting measures are understandable. Given the already high level of state indebtedness, there is no way that state investment can completely make up for the drop in private investment as a result of high interest rates.

In the upswing of 1979 overall investment rose by DM62bn and even last year, the final months of which showed clear recession tendencies, there was still an overall rise in investment of DM32bn.

For 1981 an absolute drop in overall investment is predicted. This means that loan-funded additional government



investment quotient, or percentage share of investment goods in the gross domestic product, the more unfavourable the cost-profit relation in industry as a whole and the greater the number of companies and jobs which will go out of business and be lost because earnings simply no longer exceed costs.

On the other hand, the number of new production plants and jobs being created through investment is lower the lower the level of overall industrial investment becomes.

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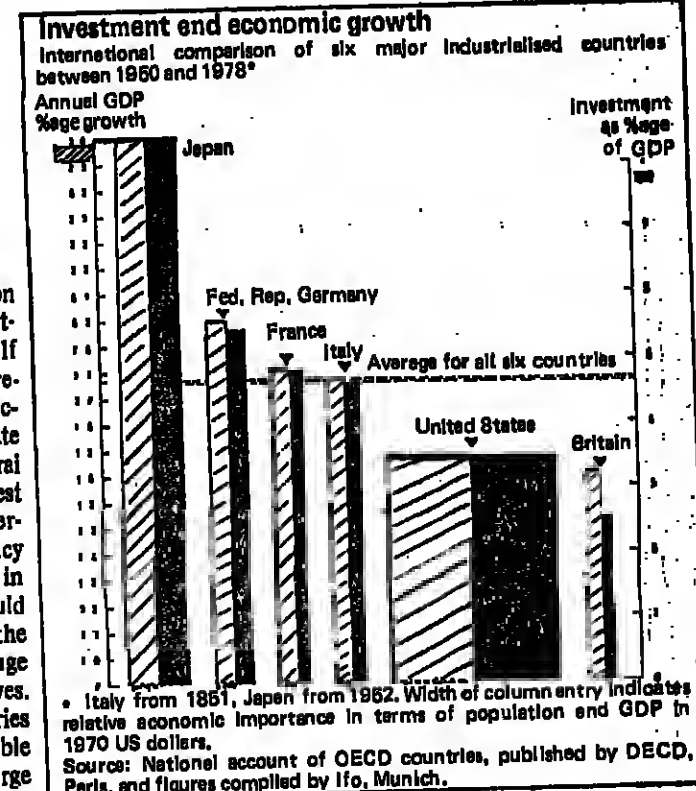
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Italy from 1981, Japan from 1982. Width of column entry indicates relative economic importance in terms of population and GDP in 1970 US dollars.

Source: National account of OECD countries, published by OECD, Paris, and figures compiled by Ifo, Munich.

Investment would have to reach colossal proportions to compensate for the private industry investment shortfall.

However, only a fraction of this huge notional sum would be necessary if the state aided private investment. But only a considerable sum in aid would compensate for the cost rise caused by the increase in interest rate.

This investment aid would therefore have to be restricted to investment which would reduce oil imports (investments to increase home energy production and to reduce oil consumption).

In addition, subsidies could be given for investments in areas of urgent need, needs which the rise in interest levels has made it almost impossible to satisfy, private housebuilding for example.

Investment subsidies could also be given for environmental measures.

Of course these investment subsidies would have to be for a limited period — say three years. There can be no objection in principle to such subsidies as they merely anticipate investments that would have been made later anyway.

Increased investment activity over two years could considerably soften the recession, reduce the severity of the recession and even generate a new upswing, which could then be boosted by a further reduction of interest rates.

Furthermore, the increase in the overall investment quotient would improve the profit-cost ratio and profit expectations of company bosses, thus making further investment in and outside the investment-subsidy area profitable.

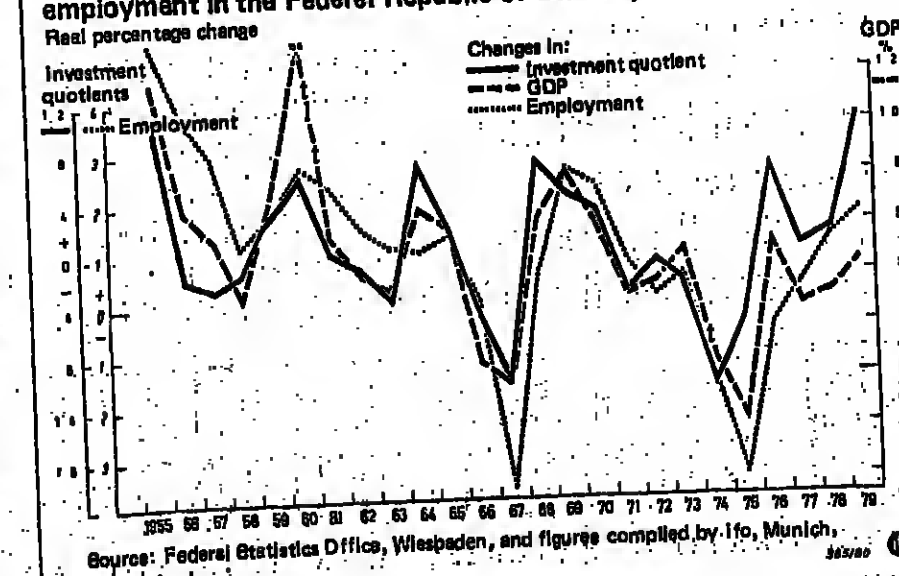
Additional state spending for limited investment subsidies would be cancelled out by the increase in tax revenue and reduced unemployment benefit payments in a relatively short period. This would justify an increase in the national debt.

Employment in the '80s will depend on the amount of investment during this period. Statistical calculations of the job-destroying effects of rationalisation and the resultant unemployment overlook the fact that employment and growth depends on the overall investment quotient.

This shows a fundamental misunderstanding of elementary cyclical connections in our economic system.

Hans-Joachim Rüstow (Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 February 1981)

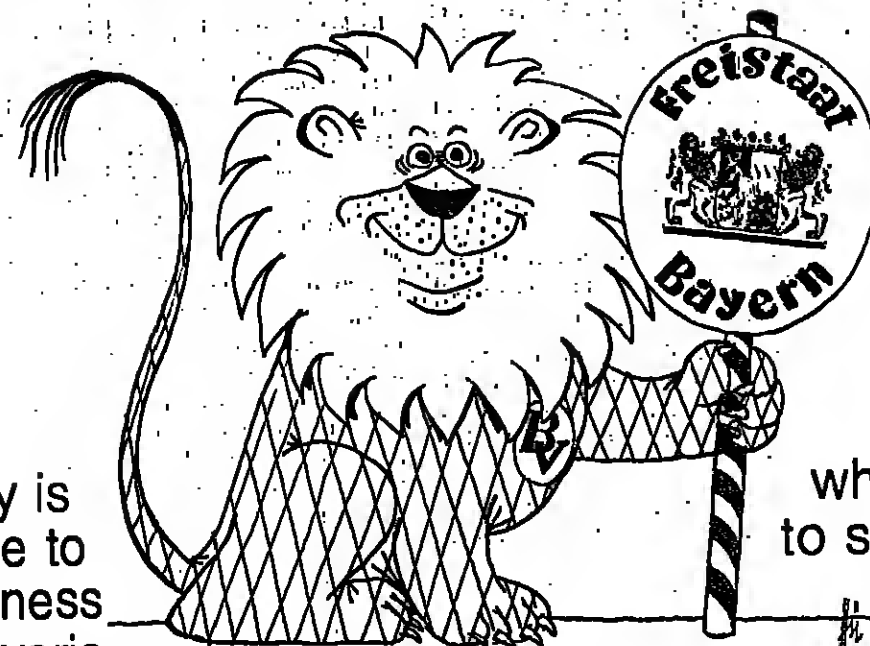
## Investment quotients (equipment and stocks), GDP and employment in the Federal Republic of Germany



Source: Federal Statistics Office, Wiesbaden, and figures compiled by Ifo, Munich.



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### SHIPPING

## Hamburg journalist works on supertanker, exposes disregard for safety at sea

Hamburg tales have been told by a Hamburg journalist who served as third mate on board a supertanker un- safe at any speed where one safety re- gulation after another was flouted.

He signed on with papers obtained legally but barely worth the paper they were printed on, for instance.

His tale comes as no surprise to ship- ping circles but has shocked Bonn, where the authorities have been galvanised into action to help ensure safety at sea.

The supertanker, 250 metres long, had come from Curacao and was bound for Philadelphia with a cargo of 71,000 tons of crude. It was Bonny Light, a fairly thin oil.

"Visibility was a mere two knots, or almost fog," wrote the third mate. "There were four of us on the bridge staring into the gloom."

"We were hard by the US coastline on a busy shipping route, but when I made to switch on the radar the first officer said, in all seriousness: 'The light's fine. Forget it!'"

"I had visions of a madman driving out at a stone wall in a car with no brakes with the intention of not steering clear of the wall until the last moment."

Yet a last-ditch evasion manoeuvre would have been too late. No supertan- ker can be steered clear of an obstacle at the last minute.

At a distance of two knots, or about 3,700 metres, a collision with any ship that had come into sight would have been inevitable.

"In our position we would have split the oil over the entire eastern seaboard of the United States," the third mate said, adding that regulations for the pre- vention of collisions at sea had been breached at least once a day.

They included: Regulation 6: safe speed; Regulation 7b: use of radar; Re- gulation 8: evasion manoeuvres in good time; and Regulation 19d: avoidance of proximity.

The third mate has retold his tale dozens of times, in radio interviews and on TV talk shows, the tale of conditions on board a supertanker owned by a Greek-Syrian company.

It was under charter to a US com- pany, registered in Panama and crewed by 34 men of nine nationalities includ- ing a Greek captain and a Syrian first officer.

They were barely able to understand one another on the job and guilty of one breach of international maritime conventions after another, it was alleged.

Fishing vessels were endangered. Oil was pumped into the sea despite bans. The log, the most important document on board ship, was cooked.

Life-saving and fire-fighting exercises were unheard-of, and this was but the second part of the tale told by a man who set out to learn the grim and un- palatable truth about safety at sea, in general, and on board a certain category of supertanker in particular.

Part One was the way in which he, a journalist by profession and a yachtman in his spare time, obtained from a Central American consulate the papers of a ship's officer with neither experi- ence nor training nor avoidance of althar.

Christian Jungblut, 37, is a reporter on the Hamburg magazine *Geo*, which

told his tale, headed *Angst und 71 000 Tonnen Öl*, in its January issue.

The shock waves soon reached Bonn, where Transport Minister Volker Hauff said it would be appalling if only half what Jungblut alleged were true and or- dered his staff to check the allegations immediately.

In the Bundestag parliamentary state secretary Mahne of the Transport Min- istry reassured Hamburg MPs Freimut Duve and Peter Paterna that action had been taken.

The *Geo* report had been felt by the Bonn government to warrant calling on the country in question to either review or discontinue the way in which it issued papers for ship's officers.

In 1979 safety officers inspected 176 foreign-registered ships in German ports; 159 were found fault with and 43 were forbidden to set sail until the de- fects had been rectified to some extent.

In the first six months of last year 55 out of 100 ships were found to be defective and 10 were refused permis- sion to set sail until something had been done about their shortcomings.

Jungblut comes from a well-known family of Hamburg ship's pilots. Nearly 20 years ago he sailed for a year as a cabin boy on board a small freighter.

He has since kept to yachting in his spare time; his brother Thomas is one of the country's foremost regatta yachtsmen.

He merely proved a point that has been an open secret in shipping circles for years: conditions on board some ships, especially tankers, are an increas-

## Ships should carry black boxes in North Sea - Stoltenberg

Premier Gerhard Stoltenberg of Schleswig-Holstein has called for supervision of shipping from the Ger- man Bight to the English Channel along lines similar to air traffic control.

Plans might have been drawn up for improvements in safety at sea, he wrote in an article for the March issue of the Hamburg magazine *Geo*, but they were not being implemented at present be- cause of the cost.

He called on the Bonn government to join forces with Britain, France and Hol- land in establishing a safety zone in the North Sea off Holland and Germany.

Tankers should be given right of way and the number of crossroads off the German North Sea coast reduced.

He welcomed the decision to make pilots obligatory from April. This first step in the direction of safety at sea had been a longstanding demand made by the coastal countries.

For both tankers and other vessels he demanded the introduction of black boxes as used in national and interna- tional aviation.

They were technically feasible and would play a major part in ensuring that a ship's check was kept on actual ship's movements and on safety at sea.

ing disgrace. In the old days of steam shipping every ship that was caught in breach of pollution regulations was promptly fined by the port authority.

There was only one way to prompt the memory of masters determined to save money wherever they could, and that was to impose a fine, and the hea- vier the better!

Jungblut's report and the conditions he pillories apply first and foremost to the flags of convenience. An owner who registers his ship under a flag of con- venience can save enough money to make the difference between profit and loss.

So convenience registry has an impor- tant economic role to play in merchant shipping, although it is still frowned on by some.

One can well imagine a young Ham- burg shipowner announcing, after the third whisky at his club bar, that he in- tended to deregister ships that once flew the German ensign and transfer to a cut-price flag.

"Your grandfather would turn over in his grave if he knew," older men would say. But there is less and less pride in flying the ensign of one's own country nowadays.

The trouble with flags of convenience is that ships which sail under them need safety checks twice or three times as frequent and as thorough as those regis- tered in traditional maritime countries.

Yet checks are haphazard at the best of times and often never take place. No- one knows and no-one cares about ship's safety, about officers' qualifications, about stores and the crew's wages.

Christian Jungblut's story highlights a state of affairs about which a few extra facts are readily itemised.



Christian Jungblut, as third mate, on board the tanker *Aladin B*.

By 1979 Liberia accounted for nearly a third of the world's tanker fleet in terms of cargo tonnage: 114.3m out of 368.4m tons deadweight.

Panama, another flag of convenience, totalled 11.7m deadweight tons, making it the ninth-largest tanker fleet in the world.

These figures will have since in- creased, and flags of convenience are particularly unsafe havens for ageing tankers, which are a problem now more than half the world's tanker fleet is over 10 years old.

A 12-year-old supertanker is an old lady and the *Aladin B*, Jungblut's tan- ker, was 14. That is nothing unusual for a Panamanian-registered tanker.

Eighty per cent are 10 years old and older. The same is true of 50 per cent of Liberian-registered tankers.

This is not to say that there are no ships flying flags of convenience that are not in perfect condition, but that is not the rule in a cut-throat freight business.

A glance at the wrecks insured by Lloyds is enough to show that with one major exception flags of convenience re- cur time and again.

Liberia occurs out of all proportion to its share of world tonnage in the confi- dential list of major fires or explosions at sea reported to the Salvage Associa- tion, London, between January 1979, and April 1980.

Monrovia, for instance, was the home port of the *Amoco Cadiz*, which broke up off the coast of Brittany on 17 March 1978 (International Shipping Daily; ironi- cally, polluting the French Atlantic sea- board with 220,000 tons of oil).

The masters of ships registered under flags of convenience are, for the most part, Greeks. This will come as no sur- prise to those who know their maritime history and sociology.

The Greeks have enjoyed a reputation as first-rate sailors since the Battle of Salamis, which was nearly 2,500 years ago.

But the Greek ensign is not much better where safety is concerned than the flags of convenience that are often used by ships with Greek captains.

Greece is the exception that proves the rule of Liberia, Panama and a hand- ful of other flags of convenience being the countries in which most ships in- volved in accidents at sea are registered.

A Greek tanker, the *Syros*, was accus- ed of being responsible for the latest oil spill in the North Sea, for instance.

(Die Welt, 21 February 1981)



## THE CINEMA

Spanish film wins 1981  
Berlin Golden Bear

Spanish director Carlos Saura's *Deprisa, Deprisa* (Hurry, Hurry), a film about youth gang violence in Madrid, won the Golden Bear award as the best film of the 31st International Berlin Film Festival. The award to the Spanish film came as something of a surprise, as *La Provinciale*, a French-Swiss production by Claude Goretta, had been rated favourite. Best actor awards went to Jack Lemmon of the United States, Anatoli Solonitsyn of the Soviet Union and Barbara Grabowska of Poland. *Das Boot* is still a Swiss entry, won awards for screenplay and direction, and *In Search of Famine*, directed by India's Mrinal Sen, was given a special prize by the festival jury.

This year's Berlin Film Festival got off to a good start but soon slumped into mediocrity. No major film or artistic trends were set.

It concentrated on the product, the film and there was less limelight for the stars. It was a working festival.

It was also the first time the People's Republic of China had taken part in a Western film festival, not with a revolutionary epic but with a film criticising the Party.

China produces about 70 films a year. Their aim is to educate "but in an amusing way, not with puffed-up didacticism."

The Chinese entry, entitled *Come Back Swallow* and directed by Fu Jingong, was a piece of past-mastering revolving around the fate of several main characters.

It dealt with the injustices committed during the 1957/58 Cultural Revolution and the mistakes the Party made in its wake.

The film implicitly asks why young people should atone for the sins of their parents.

The main plot of this over-constructed film story revolves around the love of a young dancer for the son of a former Party secretary.

It turns out that the dancer's mother was exiled to the Mongolian steppes 20 years previously as a dangerous right-wing element who needed to be re-educated.

The secretary who sent her was the young man's father, and coincidences do not stop here.

The father of the counter-revolutionary, whom she divorced so as not to endanger his career, and his chances of studying abroad, becomes a famous doctor.

He operates on the dancer, who has injured herself in a fall on the stage, without knowing that he is operating on his own daughter.

The parents' past seems at first to be an insurmountable obstacle to the young couple's love. But it all turns out well in the end, as in a fairy tale.

This conventional, sentimental and sometimes even kitsch film from China does not make matters easy for the Western viewer.

Its montage and flashback techniques are very simple. But one hears sentences such as: "I could not admit I loved you for 20 years — because I was a member of the Party."

What is remarkable about the film is the appeal for humanity, the importance given to individual happiness and the criticism of hasty disciplinary measures.

The Soviet Union has several times entered films for the Berlin Film Festival. But we have seen more interesting Soviet entries than the perfunctory *26 Days in the Life of Dostoyevsky*, made to mark the centenary of the novelist's death.

This film, directed by Alexander Zarchi, concentrates on Dostoyevsky the man, not the writer: the man who cannot pay the rent and who has received an ultimatum from his publisher that the manuscript of his new novel *The Gambler* must be delivered within 26 days.

The novelist is despondent, he does not know if he can write the novel in his own handwriting by this deadline.

Friends send a 20-year-old stenographer, Anna, later to be his wife, to help him.

Anna is a charming, at first timid but then forward artist and ardent admirer of Dostoyevsky. Zarchi retells this episode in his life lovingly and with great attention to detail.

The main strengths of the film are its portrayal of the subtle tensions between the two main characters and the convincing reconstruction of decor and atmosphere.

The less said about the German entries at this year's festival the better. Herbert Achternbusch's *Negro. Erwin* turned out to be absurd Bavarian peasant theatre and few could make head or tail of its jolly situation humour and nonsense.

Furthermore, the scatty but sometimes perceptive cracks and dialogues are interspersed with yawn-begetting sequences.

The content can only be described by

First films at Berlin festival  
often prove heavy going

The preface to the programme of the Eleventh International Young Film Forum at Berlin warned: "Not all the films on our programme are easily accessible."

Too true. Anyone who wanted to survive these showings had to possess one quality: toughness.

None of the films shown were the type you can lounge back in your seat and really enjoy, neither the morning "Black Cinema in the USA" retrospective nor the average of four films per day shown in the rest of the forum.

As for quality, it slumped considerably in the second part of the forum. There was a fair whack of drivel in the last section, such as Recha Jungmann's poignantly entitled *Between the Moon and the Stars*, about the problems of founding a family today.

There was some pretty boring stuff, too, such as the Swiss entry based on Max Frisch's novel *Montauk*. It was somewhat reminiscent of the Scenes of Literature TV programme, with an even higher tedium quotient.

Not so *Zellito Viana's* entry on the

Achternbusch, who is the producer, author, director and main character in the film.

A released prisoner gets held of raw eggs. He describes himself as a filmmaker and tries to make a film in the Negro Erwin bar where he was once employed as a negro.

This was because the bar had for centuries had the right to keep a negro as a dog. What then happens is even more bizarre.

The singular cast includes a hippo called Anita, a very fat barmaid, three dim-witted policemen, a violin-playing lieutenant, two tough guys and a landlady.

It appears that Achternbusch was caricaturing world film production in this film. But with only sporadic success. Still, there are some tasty cracks to be heard.

Take, for instance, "gulls are the rats of the air, and Prussians are like gulls" because they "come down here from the north and shit all over everything" (a reference to the Bavarians' traditional dislike of North Germans, contemptuously dismissed as Prussians).

At the end, when star-actor Anita goes into the water, the following dialogue is heard: "The Nile-horse is now going into the sea. That makes it an Isar-horse. That means that Munich is Africa, so I'll get development aid for my next film."

France this year entered a co-production with Switzerland, *La Provinciale*, by Claude Goretta, which you can call social criticism or social romanticism according to your point of view. It met with a mixed reception.

It is the story of a gift from the country who seeks her fortune in Paris. Disgusted by female dependence and male aggression, she soon turns her back on the big city and returns to her home town.

The film is essentially ironical but contains a number of clichés, which reduces its artistic merit.

Hans Dombrach

(Nordwest Zeitung, 24 February 1981)

Brazilian Indians, who face extinction. *Land of the Indians* was technically and stylistically excellent. It showed scenes from Indian life of unparalleled intensity and originality.

The brief commentary reinforced the effect of the images. It was a minor masterpiece among ethnographical works from the Third World, which are often spoiled by cheap political commentaries.

The Swiss, more strongly represented than ever before at this year's festival, presented an ethnographic film, *Samiba lento*, on everyday life and leisure of four Swiss who made music together in the evenings.

It is amazing how long 83 minutes can last when the camera lingers only on faces, gestures, streets and instruments.

The Swiss also presented a film on the Third Reich, a sort of supplement to the main competition entry *The Boat is Full*. The latter describes the cold reception given to Jewish exiles in Switzerland.

*Es ist kalt in Böhmen*, on the other hand, was more like a rehabilitation of Switzerland. It is the story of the life of the Swiss Maurice Bavaud, who

Continued on page 11

Children's  
film fun

The mood in the Ufa film was loud and boisterous as children's birthday party. And when curtain went down on Wolfgang's *Der rote Strumpf* (The Red Sock), thunderous applause broke out.

The main actors, including TV star Inge Meyel, came on stage and the audience was invited to ask questions. At first there was silence.

Then a little girl asked: "Are you as crazy as in the film?"

This was a scene from the film festival at this year's 31st Berlin Film Festival. This part of the festival for children aged six upwards is a firm tradition.

Rarely has the range of children's films been as wide as those shown here.

Seldom before has there been a good German entry as Tumler's *Der Freund* (The Friend), a film of friendship between a young girl and a rather strange old lady.

The film acts an example that can be imitated.

Other countries have been given excellent examples of how to show children's films. Australia has done for many years, Australia has done for many years, Australia has done for many years.

The Australian entry this year is titled *Fatty Finn* and based on a comic-strip character. This film is all from goat races to frog-jumping competitions.

Garishly made up gangsters make their appearances, wild thoughts up and two gangs use very unfair methods. The children and adults present loved it.

The entries from the East Block also impressive: two fairy tales, one of "kids next door."

The Russians presented a very long version of Pushkin's tale *The Daughter and the Seven Warriors*. The Czech entry was a superb cartoon entitled *The Story of Hans and Gretel* from an old picture book.

There was a keen response to the film in which children were asked to say what they liked and disliked about what they had seen.

Two answers from many: "I liked that the wicked stepmother in *The Daughter* should have been killed" and "the story of *Fatty Finn* should have been twice as long, with more gangsters and frogs."

Well, the gangsters were harmless enough. All that came out of their mouths were paper bullets, while the frogs brought back to adults' happy memories of their childhood and make the children wish they too owned such a frog.

Gangsters and frogs were the main attractions of this year's children's festival, many of which illustrated how films for children should be made: with "humour" and "excitement" and a bit of slapstick — not too much didacticism.

This also appealed to the many who watched these films and were doubt glad to recover from all the tedious adult films they had seen.

M. X. Schwab

(Die Welt, 24 February 1981)

## EDUCATION

Bonn Minister is keen on Frankfurt job  
scheme for 'no-hope' youngsters

place of work and more theoretical expertise in day-release courses at vocational schools.

Others felt the scheme was just a cover-up for the failure of leading companies, such as Opel, by far the biggest in Rüsselsheim, to provide an adequate number of apprenticeships.

Despite mutual suspicion, inaction and speculation those involved in the project at the insistence of parents finally agreed to set up an unusual structure.

The organisation's statutes are extremely complex, a delight to the lawyers who drew them up but to no-one else.

Recalling the "incredibly long period of preparation," the scheme's chairman, Rüsselsheim SPD councillor Gerhard Löfer, described it as a "miracle that was helped on to its feet."

The scheme which is a registered club, consists of representatives of the towns of Raunheim and Rüsselsheim, of Gross-Gerau administrative district and of Adam Opel AG. It has an executive, a special advisory council and holds regular meetings.

Unlike other schemes in Rüsselsheim which have had greater or lesser degrees of success, the aim of this scheme is to

give the apprentices a recognised qualification in a recognised profession.

Furthermore, the scheme is meant to be a social and vocational training policy contribution to stopping discrimination against less academically qualified youngsters.

The official description of the organisation's aims reads as follows: "The objective is to investigate the extent to which male and female adolescents whose access to an apprenticeship as in paragraph 25 of the Vocational Training Act is barred by inadequate academic qualifications or their socialisation can, by means of intensive vocational training and pedagogical measures, be enabled to gain a recognised qualification in the normal apprenticeship period."

In less complicated terminology, this means that 26 youngsters aged between 15 and 20, including seven girls and five foreigners, will spend three years of theoretical and practical training before finally qualifying as fitters.

It is hoped the scheme may point a way forward to a new concept of vocational training. It is intended to provide out-of-school vocational training. The training will be project and participant-oriented and take place on the organisation's premises and at the Opel works.

Rüsselsheim bought a disused factory for 1.2 million DM. It was converted into a teaching and administrative centre and the local authorities then rented it to the organisation.

The staff involved in the scheme are a training director, two training officers, a social worker and a social pedagogue and part time psychologist and teacher.

The vocational school part of the

scheme is run by the Gross-Gerau vocational school, which has released a teacher for the scheme.

The last word has not yet been spoken about further personnel.

On the job training takes place at Opel; it lasts a year and starts eighteen months after apprentices have started the scheme.

There will be a high level of coordination between what the apprentices learn in the workshop, the factory and at school, but the teaching framework plans of the Hesse Ministry of Culture remain binding.

The scheme, initially planned to run five years, is aimed not only at improving the situation in Rüsselsheim and Raunheim, but also at stopping the discrimination against socially and educationally disadvantaged youngsters.

Special forms of teaching and of content are to be worked out. It is hoped that this will provide insights into the possible need for further qualifications.

It should also ensure greater pedagogical sensibilisation on the part of the training officers and possibilities of cooperation between practical and vocational school training.

The organisation said that the concept behind the scheme is the "orientation towards a product and project-oriented training."

With admirable lucidity, the explanatory document added: "Machine and training places are arranged group-relatedly. Within the framework of the training concept, it is also intended to improve vocational training in general."

Another aim was to enable the apprentices to become familiar with work structures and requirements. The scheme is assured of expert educational advice.

Its scientific advisor is Professor Joachim Münch of Kaiserslautern University.

This new idea, which brings new hope, costs money, of course. Total expenditure is estimated at DM6.9m, of which the Bonn government contributed DM3.8m, Hesse DM2.000 and the association itself DM1.1m.

Of this DM 3m, 36 per cent comes from Rüsselsheim and Opel, 29 per cent from Gross-Gerau and five per cent from Raunheim.

Education Minister Engholm's reference to the present situation underlined how great the expectations of the scheme are:

"In times of economic difficulty we must not and cannot simply stand idly by while more than 100,000 youngsters leave school every year without any formal qualification and face the prospect of unemployment or dead-end jobs."

On top of this were the 200,000 young foreigners in this country without professional qualifications.

"We cannot just stand them into a waiting room where they maybe have a chance of some temporary job but where the door towards permanent unemployment is open much wider than the door towards permanent employment," he said.

Rüsselsheim mayor Karl-Helmut Stora-berg looked to the future at the opening ceremony:

"I consider this scheme highly suitable, especially for an industrial conurbation. Indeed I would even make so bold as to say it is indispensable."

"It will open a way into life for youngsters with learning difficulties, a way which does not entail a downward orientation but points to future perspectives in sharp contradistinction to the past."

Walter Keber

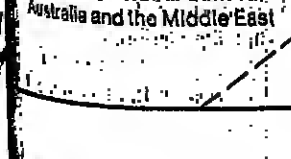
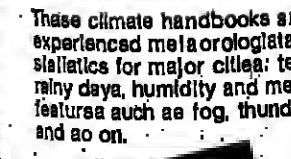
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 February 1981)

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## ■ HEALTH

## You can't itch without skin, Berlin specialist tells Wiesbaden congress

You can't itch without skin, Professor Stüttgen of Berlin told doctors on an in-service course at the German Diagnostic Clinic in Wiesbaden.

He was summarising the latest state of knowledge on the physiology and pathology of prurigo, or the common itch, in all its aspects.

Prurigo can, for instance, be accompanied by many skin changes. It can also be a sign of many internal diseases.

Strictly speaking, however, prurigo is an itch that is not accompanied by changes in the skin. It is, in other words, a subjective feeling.

Lacking clinical symptoms that can objectively be ascertained, as it were, it makes matters extremely difficult for the doctor who is treating the case.

Diagnosis is difficult, therapy even more so, since itching occurs as a symptom of countless complaints.

They range from insect bites and parasitoses, such as scabies, to upsets of the metabolism and diseases of the liver, the bile, the kidneys and the blood.

An itch is thus a subjective symptom and can barely be ascertained objectively. So it is hardly surprising that the sick person's state of mind is extremely important.

Perception is liable to be strongly influenced by emotional factors, such as tension or fear.

So prurigo is a complaint requiring the attention of a wide range of medical disciplines including internal medicine, dermatology, psychiatry and psychosomatics.

Yet you still can't have an itch without skin, since it is only felt in the epidermis, the surface area where both itch and pain are registered.

The sun total of threshold pain felt as an itch or tickle does not occur in non-epidermic parts of the skin. The threshold is higher in areas that are less sensitive to pain.

Patients who are congenitally insensitive to pain will never suffer from an itch. Where pain is not felt an itch will not be felt either.

It may thus be assumed that the sensation of the itch is relayed to the brain along the same nerve fibres as is pain. The difference between the two is generally taken to be merely one of degree.

There is certainly a connection between itch and pain in many cases.

### Doubts about doctors

Nearly 15 million Germans consult non-medical practitioners rather than their family doctor, and an increasing number are doing so.

Dr Walter Howert of Caritas Hospital, Bad Mergentheim, has gone into the reasons why more people are losing confidence in conventional medicine.

About 20 million Germans, or one in three, seriously doubted whether the medical profession really knew what they were talking about, he discovered.

When they consulted other kinds of doctor they felt they were given more personal attention and a more personal treatment than by their general medical practitioner.

(Welt am Sonntag, 22 February 1981)

Scratching, for instance, causes pain that alleviates the irritation of an itch.

The itch may also be interrupted by means of experimental pinpricks, occlusive irritation or concentration.

What makes it so difficult to understand, however, is that an itch can be triggered suggestively in a manner that does not occur in respect of any other perceptive sense.

The mere description of an itch, verbal rather than visual, can be enough to induce a similar itch in the listener. The power of suggestion is so strong that the listener too feels the need to scratch.

A variety of scratching techniques are used to deal with the problem, such as rubbing, pressing, kneading and pinching.

This mechanical treatment may, the medical profession currently feels, trigger secondary symptoms in the skin consisting of tiny knots.

In 1953 a mechanical device was used to scratch a clinically unchanged and non-itching section of skin for an hour a day, resulting in these nodules being created.

There are generally assumed to be factors that favour the development of an itch, such as mechanical and physical irritation, the release of chemical substances, widening of the blood vessels, changes in circulation and a change in the potassium and calcium count of tissue.

The chemicals referred to include histamine, trypsin, prostaglandins, Bradykinin or a substance known simply as P, a polypeptide released by endoprotease.

At all events an itch or dermatosis, which is naturally a symptom of many skin diseases, may also be an important sign of a complaint of a more general kind.

Many patients who have to undergo regular dialysis on account of kidney failure suffer from a strong itch: the cause of which has still to be satisfactorily established.

It may be that a dislocation of the potassium-calcium metabolism causes deposits on the skin, but the blame is also laid on an allergy caused by contact with the tubes that are part of being attached to an artificial kidney.

In haematology an itch is often a symptom of leukaemia or a lymphoma, in which case it is particularly intensive, lasting and a torture.

Prurigo also frequently occurs in liver complaints, as it does in complaints that lead to stenosis or blockages of the blood vessels, which usually leads to congestion of gallic acid and jaundice.

The seriousness of the jaundice need not in any way be proportionate to the strength of the itch.

Physical factors, such as cold accompanied by low humidity or, for that matter, heat can cause an itch given the right kind of skin.

Then, of course, there is the mechanical irritation caused by coarse textile fibres or by exaggerated attention to cleanliness.

In the past it may have been more appropriate than it is today to advise people to wash an itch rather than

scratch it. Nowadays intensive exaggerated washing and bathing lead to premature dryness of the skin.

This is a frequent cause of prurigo, especially as an epidermic change in this way will, just like skin from eczema, will tend to be more sensitive to an itch than healthy skin.

This is easily proved by applying powder to the skin for comparison.

Thus in certain circumstances a vicious circle of itching and scratching occurs that quickly leads to deterioration of the skin condition.

Besides, there is a grave risk of infection and scratching growing into a habit with the result that the patient is on doing it even after the cause has been eliminated.

The psychological aspect was also with at length in Wiesbaden, since with which an itch can be regarded naturally exerts a strong influence on the possible psychological fixation.

Prurigo is described as a psychosomatic, psychoneurotic or psychodermic, G. Maas of the hospital noted. His general advice was to overrate complaints about an itch cause of which was not readily apparent.

But an itch may only be diagnosed as psychogenic or as prurigo sine causa once all other possible causes have been ruled out.

Treatment of the complaint is difficult as its causes are varied. External therapy using skin emollients and tranquilisers can only be a makeshift arrangement.

Real help can only be provided if the root cause or the pathogenic change in the patient's skin condition has been identified and dealt with.

Prurigo is a pointer for the doctor a path for the patient. It is a complaint that must be taken seriously and treated accordingly.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 February 1981)

## Instructions scare patients into not taking medicine

Instruction leaflets have been mandatory since 1976 for pharmaceutical products, but so far they have proved singularly unhelpful as far as the average pill-taker is concerned.

Instead of supplying meaningful information about the contents of the package, leaflets tend to make patients feel so insecure as on occasion even to refuse to take the drug.

The 1976 Pharmaceuticals Act requires leaflets to list symptoms or complaints for which the drug may prove useful, also illnesses for which it is not advisable.

They must also specify side-effects, effects that may occur in combination with other drugs and various other details. Information must be as comprehensive as possible.

This requirement is based on the patient's right to be told as much as possible about the nature of their treatment and the risks it may entail.

Only once they have access to the facts can they decide whether or not they intend to go ahead with the course of treatment.

The information provided constitutes an additional problem because it is also aimed at the doctor: and thus mainly couched in abstruse medical terms the patient is unlikely to understand.

The manufacturer is naturally inter-

ested in providing comprehensive information to avoid liability in the event of the drug proving a health hazard as, for instance, in the case of thalidomide.

Clofibrate is a recent example of a drug that has led to most unsatisfactory results largely as a result of the accompanying leaflet and the wide range of requirements with which it is expected to comply.

It is prescribed as a lipid, or fat, reducer, but between 5 and 30 per cent of patients simply don't take it. After reading the leaflet they are scared stiff because of the side-effects listed as possible.

Doctors, chemists, drug manufacturers, psychologists and sociologists discussed at a recent conference of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Study Association ways and means of making drug leaflets more in keeping with patients' needs.

All agreed that leaflets cannot continue as currently compiled. Otherwise medical prescriptions are likely to prove a waste of time (not to mention money, given the number of pills that are just not taken).

Medicine has an important role to play over and above its pharmaceutical function, according to Georg Weiss from Mannheim. It is part of a package the patient either accepts or rejects.

The other part of the package is the doctor. If the patient has confidence in his doctor he will have confidence in the drugs he prescribes too.

This confidence often builds a bridge between doctor and patient, and forth the promise of help even before the complaint has been satisfactorily diagnosed, said Erika Faust-Kühnle, Basel, Switzerland.

Market research by Infratest indicates that young people, 91 per cent of them, actually read the leaflets. But it does leave them much the wiser.

Indeed, it can prove confusing, misunderstood and lead to loss of confidence in the doctor. Expensive as it is, thus fail to have the desired result.

One way out of the problem could be to print separate leaflets for doctor and patient. But this would require amendment to existing legislation and revision of the terms of liability and statutory requirement to inform the patient.

Not even with the law as it stands the statute book a number of amendments could be made without of the statutory obligation to inform the patient.

SPD Bundestag MP Udo P. strongly opposed to even an attempt to draft new legislation. The 1976 law has been a blind alley, he said.

In present political circumstances an attempt to amend the Pharmaceuticals Act could open the gates for the introduction of further legislation.

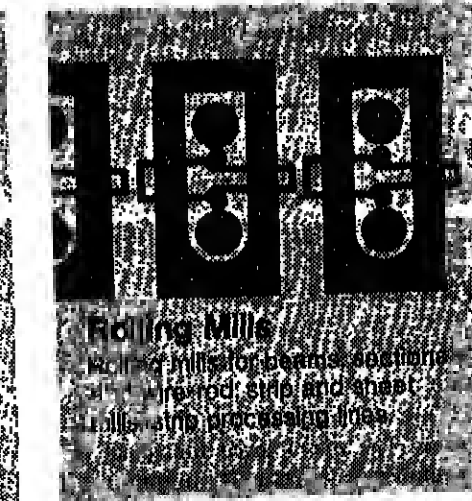
(Die Welt, 21 February 1981)

# MANNESMANN DEMAG

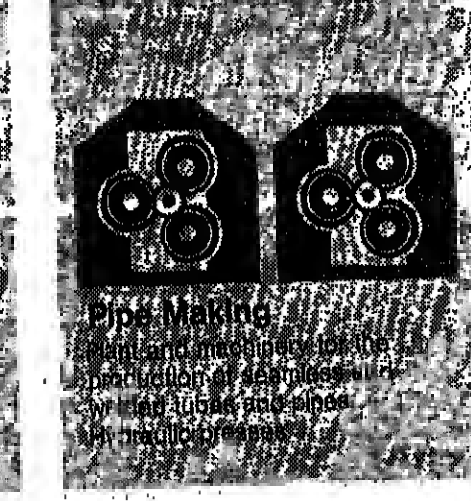
## Machinery, Plants and Systems



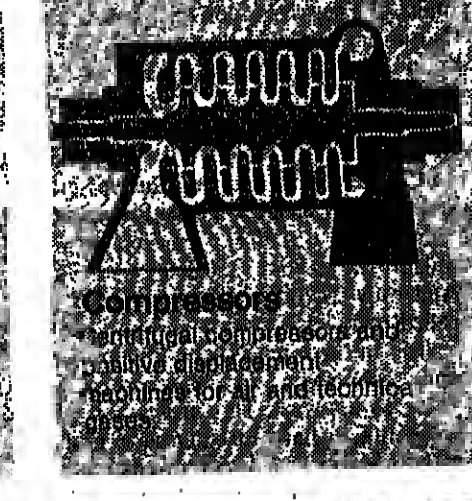
**Metallurgical Plant**  
Metallurgical plant with various industrial structures and pipes.



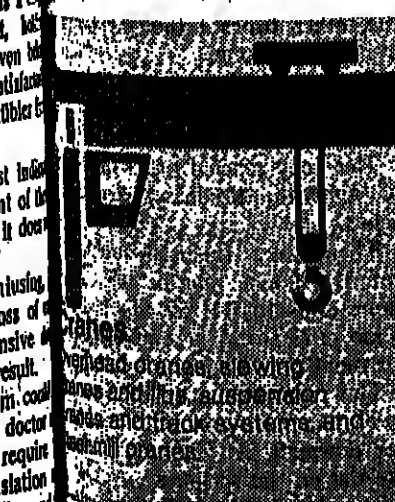
**Rolling Mills**  
Rolling mills with various industrial structures and pipes.



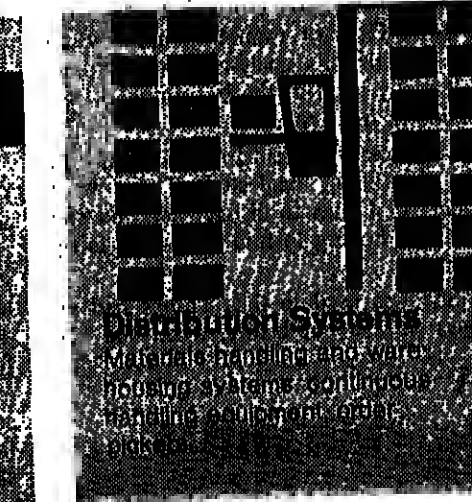
**Pipe Making**  
Pipe making machine with various industrial structures and pipes.



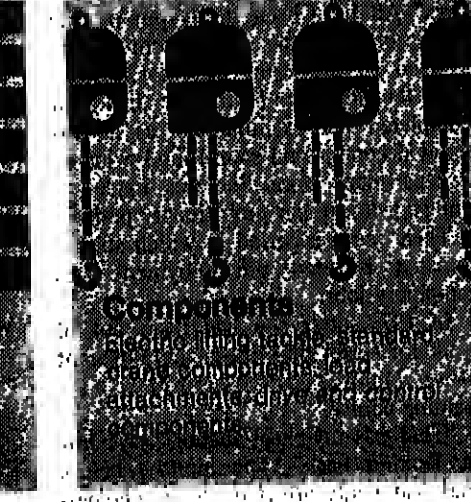
**Compressors**  
Compressors with various industrial structures and pipes.



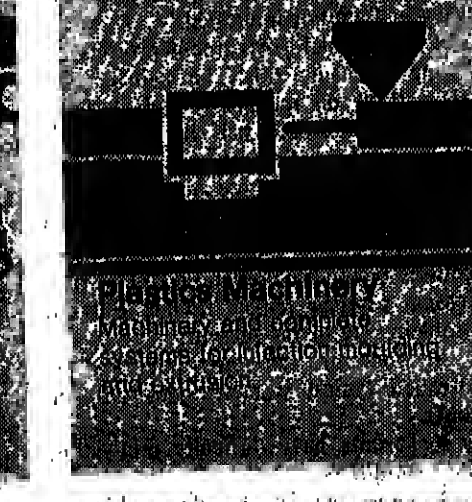
**Distribution Systems**  
Distribution systems with various industrial structures and pipes.



**Compressors**  
Compressors with various industrial structures and pipes.



**Distribution Systems**  
Distribution systems with various industrial structures and pipes.



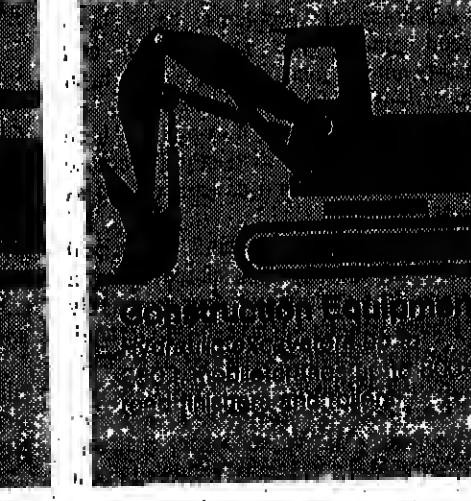
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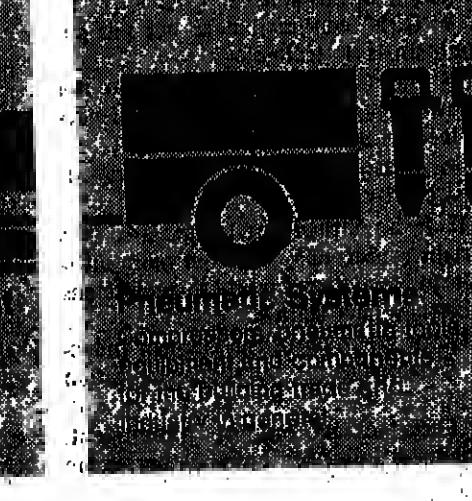
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## MODERN LIVING

## Lufthansa lifts ban on women pilots but who will insure pregnancy risk?

Women already serve in the Bundeswehr, but only as medics. Lufthansa recently announced that it will be starting to train female pilots shortly.

This means that women have now entered two previously all-male preserves. But very few women indeed will be able to savour the fruits of equality.

Even now, almost half female apprenticeships are in five professions out of a possible 412: hairdresser, doctor's assistant, sales assistant, clerical worker and industrial saleswoman.

Girls continue to be mainly interested in services, jobs which involve helping and tending.

"As long as the girls' parents encourage their daughters to play a certain role and teachers recommend girls to take domestic science rather than woodwork or metalwork nothing much is likely to change here," says Siegrid Kümmerlein of German Trade and Industry Congress. "As long as boys play with cars and girls run around with dolls in their arms girls' professional ambitions are unlikely to change."

Employers, industry and government are now tackling this problem in rare unison. They have got to, because time is running out.

In his last report as Minister of Education on vocational training Jürgen Schmude estimated that with the drop in the birth rate there will be only about half the number of apprenticeships available in 1987 as are available today.

In 1980, 651,800 youngsters signed indentures. About 250,000 were girls. And only 27,700 of them opted for so-called male jobs.

It is in these men's jobs, in commerce and technology, that the shortage is going to be worst. This means that girls are going to have to enter such professions whether they like it or not.

Frau Kümmerlein says: "It is not that girls cannot learn technical jobs. But they just are not interested."

Experimental government projects are going to change this. The main emphasis will be on metallurgy and electrical engineering. About half the 1,000 girls taking part in the schemes are taking apprenticeships in these areas.

The Schmude report is optimistic: 90 per cent of the girls who took these courses would recommend a "male" profession to their female friends. But the problems are in the present:

- Most girls are only interested in so-called typical women's jobs (90 per cent).

- Parents have difficulty motivating their daughters.

- There are few female models for imitation in this sphere.

- Girls' education does not put enough stress on technology.

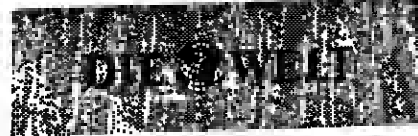
- As a result, girls simply do not know very much about natural sciences or technology.

- Most of them have not had practical work training.

If it is difficult to tempt girls into certain professions, it is even more difficult to keep them in those professions once they have started.

Helen Diedrich of the German Industry Curatorium for Vocational Education says:

"They lack professional commitment. Whenever in-service training courses are



offered, women do not turn up in sufficient numbers, even in professions where they are numerically strong."

Statistics from the hairdressing profession underline this: In 1973, only one in four hairdressing apprentices was male. But after six years' training in 1979, one in four fully qualified hairdressers was a man.

And when it comes to taking a entrepreneurial risk and opening a hairdresser's, the figures tell an even clearer story.

Only 38.6 per cent of hairdresser's shops are owned by women, according to Hairdressers' Guild figures.

The interruption of their careers is pre-programmed in the case of most women. Frau Diedrich is bemused:

"Most of these girls complete their apprenticeships at the age of 20. Then they work for a few years, then they get married and have kids. And that is that."

The woman concentrates on looking after the children, the father earns the

money. The National Vocational Institute has figures to corroborate this.

Asked whether they regarded their choice of profession as an important factor in their future happiness, two out of three male apprentices answered yes but only one in three girl apprentices did so.

Thirty-one per cent of girl apprentices said the professional success of their future husbands was more important.

Otto Semmler, German Trade Union confederation spokesman on professional education, does not blame industry or handicrafts for the plight of women.

He does, however, concede that many companies treat men differently from women despite the formal equality between them.

The Trier Handicraft Chamber wanted to know the facts. It asked 374 companies if they would accept girls for their apprenticeships. About half said they had no objections.

The main argument of those who said they would not accept girls was that girls were not physically strong enough to cope with the work.

Otto Gotschlich of the Stuttgart district of the Metalworkers' Union made some surprising findings. He asked 84

works councillors in and around Stuttgart about the prospects for women in commerce and technology.

His summary: "Women ought to be more conscious of their own strengths and abilities and not around lamenting the obstacles in their way."

Frau Diedrich put it even more strongly: "As long as employers are not prepared to approach to work as men, they are not going to give men the benefit of the doubt. Women cannot demand total equality."

It is the principle of equality down in the Constitution which Lufthansa to offer pilot courses for women (costs of pilot are approximately a quarter of a million marks).

Lufthansa spokeswoman Sigrid Mecke does not expect problems until after the training course, which will last eight months, when a woman pilot claims pregnancy.

The law says that a pilot's licence must be automatically withdrawn 32 weeks if the pilot has not been flying practice in this period.

Frau Votteler says: "Women will probably have to insure themselves against pregnancy."

The trouble is that insurers regard pregnancy as "dependent on the will of the insured." David Lerner, Lloyd's officer, says: "Pregnancy is a contingent risk. And of course it cannot be insured."

(Die Welt, 19 February 1981)

## Unemployment leaves 26-year-old woman down and out

Jutta Gerhard, an interior decorator from Cologne, has been jobless for a good five years now. She is one of the army of those who first became jobless in 1973.

She has since been through most of the phases in the life of a "problem case." All have been neatly put on file and recorded by the employment office.

Aged 26, she came to Cologne from Idar-Oberstein in 1973. She had just completed her examinations as an interior decorator and soon found a job in a department store. She was made redundant during her probationary period.

Then began a period in which she alternated between unemployment and temporary jobs.

In 1979, after she had been out of work for seven months, an employment office employee advised her to take a re-training course.

"That was my sheet anchor," says Jutta, looking back. "The months before that had badly affected me psychologically."

Psychological problems have been found among the unemployed, and mainly among men, but there have been few serious studies of the subject.

Sociologists say that women "have enough variety and distraction" because of their dual function as earners and as housewives.

This may be true of those who regard their work merely as a source of extra income. But it certainly does not apply to jobless women such as Jutta Gerhard, whom the computer classifies as a "self-supporting woman."

In his book *From Shock to Fatalism* psychologist Ali Wacker writes that unemployment is generally followed by a

psychological development which begins with a shock.

This is followed by an optimistic phase. The unemployed individual does a number of things to try to improve his situation. And when he does not succeed he sinks into "pessimism and fatalism."

Jutta Gerhard cannot completely go along with this analysis. She says she felt really good at the beginning of her period of inactivity.

She found she had time to do things she had long neglected. There were plenty of things to distract her, and she was also hoping to find a new job fairly soon.

She was used to this. Things had always worked out before, when she had



done temporary jobs in canteens, kitchens and offices doing clerical work.

But by then there had been changes on the labour market. For one thing there was cut-throat competition in the supply and demand circle, which led to a change in the qualifications required.

The pupil with university entrance qualifications found himself competing with technical school graduates for apprenticeships, and the secondary modern school leaver was pushed into the category of the "unskilled and semi-skilled."

Jutta Gerhard was also considered "difficult to place" because she had changed jobs comparatively frequently. Nobody asked her why she had done so.

After two months in which she did

not get a single job offer, she had to remain available for employment. "The big hangover" started: sleeplessness and "incredible emptiness." She did not know to spend her time and wandered aimlessly around. The first she visited some of her friends, kept finding that she turned up at inconvenient times.

She then began slowly to feel better. Often she spent all day in bed, lying very dark thoughts.

"Sometimes I just used to be aggressive towards everything I met, other times I thought I had everything wrong."

"Sometimes I thought I had been too much, sometimes that I had been too little."

Her body reacted to all this with a loss of appetite, tiredness, constant aches.

Then came financial problems. She got DM700 a month. She had to live alone on DM257. She had to find a job for herself from the employment office for months.

The problem that had at first seemed so easy to solve now threatened her downfall. At 25, Jutta Gerhard was on the scrapheap.

The "Gerhard case" then entered a new phase. She took a re-training course as a draughtswoman. She spent months on the course.

Then came an examination. One of the 20 candidates failed. Jutta Gerhard was one of the failures. Formally, she was longer unemployed because she had been in regular employment.

Now, at 26, she is a case for social security office.

Since the beginning of the about two million jobs have disappeared from the economy. For the first time the number of those who have been out of work once or more has reached six million.

This means that the unemployed

## Ice hockey player's court fine

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Ice hockey players and officials are up to the DM4,000 fine imposed on a court in Landslut, Bavaria, on Mecke, a Canadian who plays for a team in Landslut.

Reactions range from disappointment to disgust. Heinz Henschel, secretary of the Ice Hockey Association, reckons the negative reactions may well extend to sport

in general. "What is to be expected of a sport once everyone who is kicked starts taking the offence to court?"

Coach Hans Rampf likewise immediately lodged an appeal against the fine, which the Landslut court imposed largely on the strength of TV footage of Schloder's injury.

At the end of 1979 the same TV scenes were used as evidence by the game's own disciplinary committee, which chose not to penalise Mecke.

"There was no deliberation intention to foul Schloder as we saw it," says the disciplinary committee's Bode Zelske. "But a court of law naturally goes by entirely different criteria."

by tough code in which injuries are more or less inevitable even when the game is played in strict accordance with the rules.

The foul in question fractured the cheek bone of Alois Schloder, captain of Landslut and the national team, on 12 October 1979.

Brant Mecke was ruled to have deliberately fouled him. But the blow in question was one of many that are given and taken in the rink.

The current ice hockey season, for instance, began quietly but the second Sunday of league fixtures was already dubbed Bloody Saturday.

This season's more serious injuries have included a fractured cheek bone, nose and temple for Mannheim international Harold Kreis, who underwent an emergency operation.

So, as coincidence would have it, did unlucky Alois Schloder after a complex shoulder fracture and torn ligaments.

Loehard of Kaufbeuren, a Canadian, had a broken jawbone while under contract to Cologne. Berlin's Franz-Xaver Müller is out of the game with a pulled muscle and fracture.

Erich Kühnhackl broke his left ring finger, which can hardly have upset him much, while Alexei Mikhlin, a Soviet star under contract to SV Hamburg, says:

"There are situations in which my opponents have no choice but to go for the man rather than the puck; I can hardly blame them."

Mannheim's manager Helmut Müller immediately lodged an appeal against the fine, which the Landslut court imposed largely on the strength of TV footage of Schloder's injury.

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"There was no deliberation intention to foul Schloder as we saw it," says the disciplinary committee's Bode Zelske. "But a court of law naturally goes by entirely different criteria."

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 February 1981)

## Gymnastics teenagers call it a day

Anette Tolff, 18, and Sonja Schlegelmilch, 19, champion gymnasts from Söllingen, near Karlsruhe, have retired. They wrote to Ursula Hinz in Berlin, the official responsible for the national squad, and told her of their decision.

From now on they will only go in for gymnastics for their own pleasure and for the club. After a three-week break they both feel they need the exercise.

They also feel grateful to their club, where coach Rudolf Seiter and his wife Hannelore were for years a second home for them, providing compensation for the many pleasures they had to forgo.

For 10 long years Anette commuted between Pforzheim and Söllingen, which are about 40 miles apart. She spent 15 hours a week training there, not counting the many extra training courses and, of course, the events she competed in.

In 1979 she won the national individual championship title on the horizontal bar and a further team title. Over the years she has been in every team squad the Gymnastics Association runs. Last year she landed in the special squad.

Anette is no fool and well knew what was special about the squad. It's the one you go into before they put you out to graze, the 18-year-old teenager says.

In the New Year she was promoted to the world championship squad but she knows the rules of the game and realised it was the beginning of the end.

She no longer had a slender, undeveloped figure and was no longer prepared to run constant risks. Her days at the top were numbered.

It stands to reason that Anette and Sonja were not always keen to go to training. Herr Seiter repeatedly applied pressure in varying degrees when they failed to show the necessary dedication and ambition.

That happened frequently. Young girls

are bound to have more on their minds than just gymnastics. Yet they have been happy with the club. It has always been more fun than hard work.

But that is not the way to win international honours, as the two girls saw for themselves just before the Moscow Olympics when the Rumanian girls competed in their club gymnasium.

The Rumanians, drilled like machines, were an eye-opener. Anette and Sonja say they have never given the tremendous difference in performance between them and the international elite a second thought.

That, they say, is a problem for the coaches and for the officials, but not for them.

Poor performance at school, where Anette is determined to pass university entrance exams next year, is one reason why she has decided to call it a day.

Another is Vladimir Prokhor, the new chief coach, a Czech who plans to increase the weekly training schedule to 30 hours for top-flight girls.

It just won't work in this country, she says, and when she sees the exercises young girls are called on to carry out nowadays she realises she could never have decided any other way:

"They're twice as hard as the ones we used to have to do."

Anette Tolff and Sonja Schlegelmilch have no intention of encouraging this state of affairs further. They do not intend to become alther games mistresses or gymnastics coaches.

All they plan to do is to hop around a little in the gym, with no compulsion to do anything. They will not be worried in the least if their coach addresses them as old-age pensioners rather than ladies.

In the unsuitable tones of a sergeant-major.

Josef-Otto Freudenreich  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 February 1981)

## Soccer star sidelined for life

much violence occurring on the field of play.

It would make sense if he were to pillory the excesses of association football, but those who expect him to do so wait in vain.

Flohe used to be rated a hothead and a player who gave as good as he got. These days he has grown quieter and more thoughtful.

The pain and the uncertainty about his future career doubtless wrought the change. But he does not sillage that Steiner fouled him with malice aforethought.

"A few minutes beforehand the referee had disallowed a foul on his team," he explains. "Steiner was hopping mad. I can well appreciate how he must have felt."

In soccer you risk not life, maybe, but certainly limb, and that game for game. Flohe reckons that is just part of the job. Escaping unscathed is just good luck. But it will not have been just the pain that changed him. He was preoccupied with the feeling that the club in which he had felt at home for most of his career had dropped him.

He had always hoped to end his career with a final game for Cologne, but this hope was dashed, he says, by manager Henrich Welsch.

"He dropped me like a hot potato," Flohe said at the time. He had submitted to jobs in the arm, the thigh and the behind to continue playing for the club, jobs that had ruined him.

Then Welsch had needed a scapegoat for the poor performance of the reigning champions and Flohe was chosen as the fall guy. "He (Welsch) has finished me off with his impatience," he said after 13 years with Cologne.

Yet Flohe it had been who in 1978 scored the two goals against Hamburg St Pauli to clinch the league championship in the last game of the season.

"It was the craziest day in my life," he says, recalling one of the few highlights of a fine career. Now, at 33, he is younger than either Franz Beckenbauer or Sigi Held but his soccer days are over. How does he see his future?

He tried his luck, but unsuccessfully as a boxing promoter. His insurance paid him roughly DM500,000. He has a stake in a tennis centre.

But there is also his court case against Paul Steiner. Proceedings were started by Munich public prosecutor Dieter Hummel against Steiner and his lawyer, Duisburg board chairman Paul Märzhauser, refused to settle out of court.

The terms they were offered were an end to the proceedings in return for a fine of DM10,000.

Theo Schulte  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 February 1981)

Jutta Gerhard